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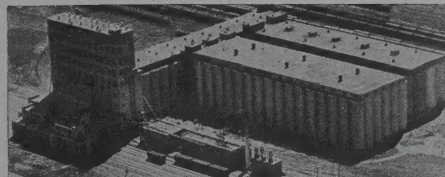
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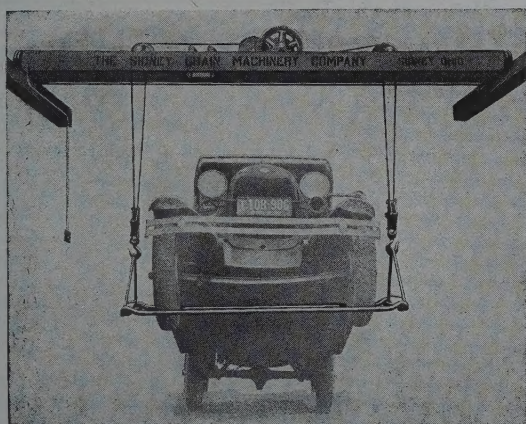
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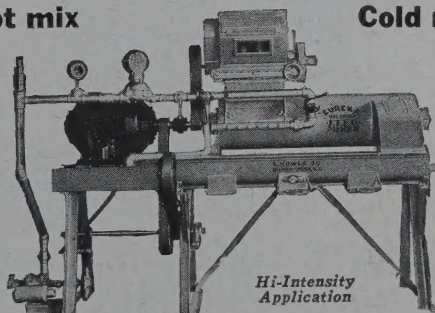


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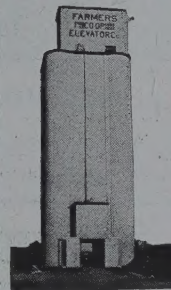
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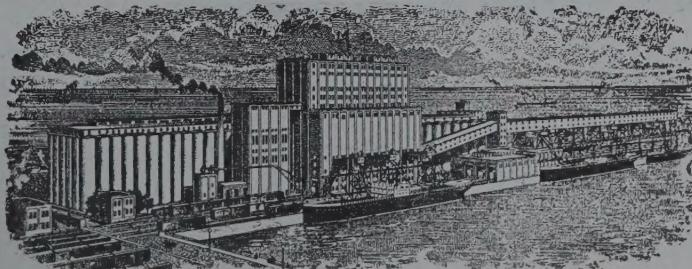
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Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

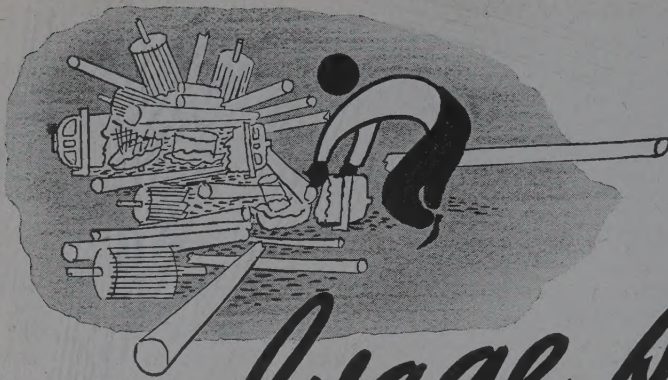
Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

..... bus.

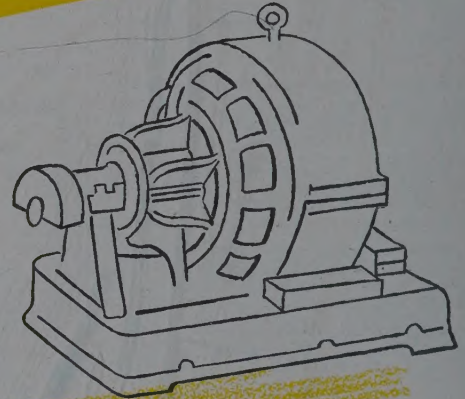
State.....

Chicago, Ill.



salvage searched

**to replace
broken motor-shaft
in one day's time**



SHAFT ON 35 HP MOTOR SNAPPED AT 4:00 P.M. FRIDAY. MOTOR
RECEIVED AT WESTINGHOUSE DISTRICT MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR
PLANT 11:00 A.M. SATURDAY. STEEL FOR NEW SHAFT COULD NOT BE
DELIVERED PROMPTLY. SEARCHED SALVAGE AND MACHINED LARGER
MOTOR-SHAFT TO CORRECT DIMENSIONS. MOTOR ASSEMBLED AND
SHOVEL OPERATING AT 4:00 P.M. SUNDAY.

Westinghouse

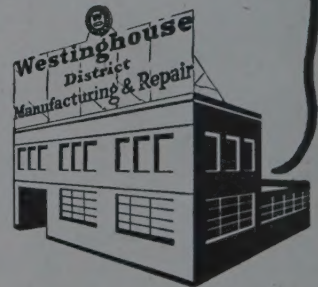
DISTRICT MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR
J-90467-A



**WHEN ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT NEEDS
MAINTENANCE OR REPAIR . . . PHONE
THE NEAREST OFFICE OF WESTINGHOUSE
ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY FOR**

EMERGENCY SERVICE

33 M & R PLANTS . . . ONE NEAR YOU!



GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., SEPTEMBER 8, 1943

SAD TO RELATE five more elevators with overloaded bins have dropped a lot of grain on the ground recently.

WHAT ARE YOU doing to improve your chances of getting an increase in the charge for handling soybeans? Are you satisfied with 5 cents per bushel?

OPERATING an elevator leg without its full equipment of buckets will always give disappointing results, and make an uneven drain on the power unit and the leg belt.

NOW THAT THE FLOOD of governmental questionnaires and income tax schedules has been reduced, some business men are actually thinking of taking a day off.

WHILE THE RAILROADS of the spring wheat and northwest Pacific states have supplied more and more box cars for the movement of grain, some station agents are still unable to supply all of the cars wanted so the grain dealers are piling the grain out on the ground.

THE CORN BORER is now credited with infesting 57 counties of Wisconsin, as well as 41 counties of Iowa, so the husking results are very likely to be disappointing in many of the infested counties.

FIRE ACCORDING TO news items in this number visited 18 grain handling plants recently of which one-half were destroyed. The nine other plants were saved thru the vigilance of employees and local fire fighters.

STORING DAMP GRAIN or grain which contains a material percentage of unripened weed seeds has forced heavy losses on many elevator operators who are not alert to the condition of new crop being taken in.

THE PRACTICE of overbidding the market and starting a fight which is sure to spread to adjoining districts is no longer common in surplus producing territory where buyers meet frequently and maintain friendly relations.

A DEEP COVERING of crushed corn cobs as a built-up litter in poultry houses is recommended by Purdue University News Service and some Indiana elevator operators are installing cob crushers to help supply the demand.

ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT in the basement of a burned elevator was so well protected by a flood of grain which enveloped it that little repairs were needed. Evidently the firemen did not insist on filling the basement with water.

A West Jefferson, Ohio, grain company has put those elevator operators, who have hesitated to shut down a half day a week, for a cleaning of the plant, to shame, by closing down the elevator for a full week in August for vacations and housecleaning.

YOU WANT all of the grain you load out for shipment to reach destination so bear in mind that, well coopered box cars seldom leak grain in transit, and when a car does leak, it is not always reported in our Leaking in Transit column by an observing shipper.

GRAIN BUYERS at some points in the Pacific Northwest report patches of unripened wheat in many fields, and some other crops are similarly affected, so that shippers are eager to get every lot of grain which is unevenly ripened to market before heating starts.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS will be pleased to learn that county agents of the A.A.A. are selling many of the wooden storage bins erected in the interest of the so-called "ever normal granary," but the farmers do not seem to favor Mr. Wallace's steel bins. It seems that many of them were constructed of such light material the wind damaged them so much as to make them a poor place to store valuable grain.

CHEMICAL FIRE extinguishers have saved many elevators from heavy losses because they were kept in prime working condition. Even the old reliable water barrel is often out of commission because owner failed to mix in a strong solution of calcium chloride to prevent freezing.

A **GRAIN ELEVATOR MAN** of Hot Springs, S. D., who sold gasoline and tires as a sideline without collecting rationing coupons has denied any intention of violating the law. However, the attorneys have asked that he be denied the right to sell any more tires or gasoline with or without coupons.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK will be observed from October 3-9 by proclamation of the President and of the 48 governors. At that time an intensive nation-wide educational effort will be made to secure public interest and co-operation in reducing the loss of life and destruction of property by fire. Why not help?

WHY pick on the good old loaf made of patent flour to be loaded down with vitamins and soybean flour. If such enrichment and adulteration were made optional with miller or baker the consumer would have his choice, enjoying his wholesome plain loaf and buying vitamins in capsules and knowing that he is getting them.

ONE OF THE encouraging factors for grain elevator operators desiring to build new or improve old facilities is found in the news column of this number, which disclose that five new elevators, six feedmills, three warehouses and six new offices have been built, while other plans have been remodeled, repaired and enlarged.

FIRE STATISTICS carefully compiled and studied have long proven the superior efficiency of water barrels and buckets, especially where the barrel is filled with a strong solution of calcium chloride, and buckets with cone shaped bottoms are provided in ample number. Chemical extinguishers have been most effective when kept in prime working condition but experience has emphasized the necessity of renewing the contents, at least, every six months to insure usefulness when a fire is discovered.

ASSOCIATION gains in membership are keeping the state secretaries busy and convincing everyone concerned that grain dealers generally are thoroughly convinced of the great advantage of concerted action on all trade problems. The influence of numbers and tact has always attained success for every sane movement to promote the common interests of members and naturally the Texas Grain and Feed Association has more than doubled its membership in the last year.

Vigilance Will Keep Your Elevator Going

Dust houses are responsible for so many destructive fires, owners must expect soon to be charged extra for insurance on this hazardous depository for refuse. Damp dust is credited with promoting spontaneous combustion and as all property owners are anxious to reduce the number of fires in their plant, they will, no doubt, soon take steps to gain prompt relief from this hazard.

Elevators having well filled bins merit the adoption of all precautionary practices in the hope of preventing destruction of the building, as well as its contents. The daily inspection of all known fire hazards would enable the owner to sleep more soundly each night.

Insurance in a reliable insurance company can help materially to reduce the owner's loss, but a hot fire can be depended upon to put an operator out of business for some time to come. A desirable remedy is vigilant daily inspection by the owner of the plant. The difficulty experienced in obtaining building materials and supplies is discouraging many fire sufferers who would like very much to get back into the business.

Punishing the Innocent

So many producers and handlers of corn and other farm products, the price of which Washington bureaucrats have attempted to regulate are being fined, the wonder is that the receipts from the fines are not swelling the contents of the U. S. Treasury, and that those guilty of selling or buying farm products at prices offered in excess of the ceilings established by the Government do not crowd the prisons and jails.

If the producers and handlers attempted to read all of the orders, amendments, changes and regulations issued by the various boards, buros and commissions in Washington they would not have time to do anything else, in fact, most of them would have to cut out the common habit of sleeping, and, yet some heavy fines have been assessed against farmers who did not even know of the buro, board of commission whose orders they had overlooked.

Some of the local office managers of the OPA and WFA have, no doubt, made an earnest effort to familiarize the citizens restricted by ceiling regulations, but still they continue to buy and sell at prices forbidden by the regulations.

It is not easy for all concerned to calculate the legal price they can pay for corn in their nearest market or on their farms, so, naturally, they have unwittingly violated the regulations of the War Over-Lords. Some of these offenders have been heavily fined, but they will, no doubt, carry the case to the highest court.

The citizens of the U.S.A. have not been accustomed to pay much attention to bureaucratic regulations, eventually they will obey if the war lasts long enough for them to learn of the regulating force of the O.P.A. orders. If some bright mind would simplify the regulations and issue a large poster that can be put in an elevator office fewer citizens would ignore the regulations. All loyal citizens are eager and anxious to do everything in their power to help win the war, but if the originators of these new orders and regulations fail to inform the producers and handlers of their plain duty, then they can hardly be blamed for selling products at a few pennies more than the regulators wish.

The Feed Crisis

The appealing cry from all livestock feeding sections of the country for more and more feed persists. Feeders in large numbers have met at different central points to paint a doleful picture to members of Congress and governmental representatives, but all in vain, the cry still persists for more and more feed.

Feeders of livestock everywhere responded most enthusiastically to the government's repeated requests for more livestock. Feeders are anxious to finish their extra large herds and flocks in the hope of finishing all animals as early as possible and thereby produce a bountiful supply of food for our soldiers and our Allies.

Large quantities of wheat and oats have been purchased from Canada and unusual feeds are supplementing the livestock's feed trough in the hope of preventing the marketing of half finished animals.

The urgent appeal for more and better feed is being listened to by Washington officials with most sympathetic ears, and an earnest effort is being made to supply the deficiency, but still the appealing cries of the feeders persists.

We feel certain that if the feed dealers join with the feeders in their appeal for more feed for livestock it will be realized and the increased need of the world for food will result in a larger acreage for next year, as well as a marked increase in the feeding of livestock.

Many grain merchants have resented the large use now being made of wheat for finishing livestock and some object to citizens of the U.S.A. being deprived of their daily bread in order that the lend-lease nations of Europe may have a bountiful supply of choice meat. Wheat has not been considered a profitable feed for livestock and most of the animals greatly prefer corn, oats and barley. Many substitutes will produce better feeding results and, doubtless, the manufacturers and grinders of feed generally will find supplies that will enable them to mix feed that will be better adapted

to feeding livestock. At any rate, continued appeals from feeders and feed grinders will induce all state and national officials to exercise greater vigilance in securing a bountiful supply of desirable feedstuffs.

Too Many Accidents

The common complaint from all industry, especially where the hazards of moving machinery and flowing masses of small units are employed is "We have too many disastrous accidents." Accidents are reported more frequently than ever probably because of the employment of new and inexperienced helpers, who have not been emphatically warned against the dangers lurking in the plant. Men, oblivious of the suction power of bulk grain, which is being drawn from the bottom of a bin, fall or drop into the open top bins and are suffocated. Others, having an over-supply of confidence in their ability to shift belts as they please, lose limbs and lives because they have no knowledge of the power of the moving machinery. While moving machinery in many plants is being safeguarded, in a majority of plants such machinery is still exposed to the loose clothing of inexperienced workmen. Naturally they suffer unnecessarily because they have no knowledge of the dangers.

The use of cyanide gas in the fumigation of a Washington elevator nearly destroyed the three fumigators although they had been wearing gas masks.

A young and inexperienced sweeper in an elevator at Missouri Valley, Ia., fell into an open top bin and lost his life.

A workman in an elevator at Salina, Kan., lost three fingers in a conveyor.

A workman, employed in an elevator at DeWitt, Neb., climbing the steps from the grain pit, stumbled and suffered painful and dangerous lacerations of his arm.

Many accidents of this character could be prevented through the use of hand-rails and guards designed to prevent men falling into open bins, or coming in contact with moving machinery. It does not require much expense or labor to install permanent safe-guards against many of these accidents which appear quite trivial to most elevator operators, but they are always most painful and frequently most disastrous to the person involved. More thoughtful instruction and more general use of safe-guards would surely reduce the number of accidents and injuries to the sufferers.

While compensation insurance may bring some relief to those suffering from elevator accidents, those suffering permanent or fatal injury will never appreciate it.

QUICK loading and unloading of box cars will help the rail carriers to supply cars to other shippers more promptly.

You Must File Estimate of Income on or Before Sept. 15

Corporations are not required to file an estimate of their Victory tax, but all individuals earning more than \$624 per year must file a statement on or before Sept. 15 showing the amount of their estimated income and Victory Tax for the year 1943.

Estimate your total income for the year 1943 from wages, salaries, dividends, interest, rents and all other sources including net profits from farming and business. You may deduct \$560 if single; \$1340 if married or head of a family and \$390 for each dependent.

In computing Victory tax the individual is permitted to exclude from income any capital gains and interest on Government obligations that are subject only to surtax, and the only deduction from income, except for persons engaged in trade or business is alimony.

Losses, expenses incurred in conducting your business or trade in the production of an income are deductible, as would be interest on mortgage on income producing property.

Losses from sale or exchange of capital assets even tho sustained in a trade or business are not deductible.

Each individual is permitted to deduct \$624 in computing his Victory Tax regardless of marital status, or the number of dependents. If husband and wife file a joint income return they have an exemption of \$1248.

In general the reduction for the purpose of Victory tax is the difference between the total indebtedness on Dec. 31, 1943, and the smallest amount of indebtedness at any date between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31, 1942.

The Victory Tax of 5% withheld on salary or wages in excess of \$12.00 a week was increased to 20% July 1st, 1943.

A penalty will be assessed taxpayer if his estimate is under the correct amount 20% (33 1/3% for farmers).

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau says, because taxes are now being collected on a pay-as-you-go basis, it will be necessary for all taxpayers, by Sept. 15, 1943, to determine whether or not deductions from pay withheld by their employers are sufficient to keep their taxes paid up currently.

About two-thirds of America's 42 million taxpayers will find their taxes currently paid through withholding; about one-third, either because their wages are higher than average or because withholding does not apply to them, must make a Declaration of Estimated Income Tax on or before Sept. 15. Some of these must make a tax payment. Farmers are not required to file a Declaration until Dec. 15.

Generally speaking, individuals will not have to file this Declaration or make a payment on Sept. 15 if his wage or salary is subject to withholding and if his income is not more than \$2,700 a year if single, or more than \$3,500 a year if married.

With the Sept. 15 Declaration, if you are required to file one, you will be making a payment on the amount, if any, which you will still owe the Government over and above the estimated amounts withheld and the payments which you have already made during 1943.

Just as heretofore, the law requires that on or before March 15, 1944, you must file a final income-tax return for 1943. This return must show (1) your actual income for the year, (2) the tax on your income, (3) the amounts actually withheld by employers during the year, and (4) whatever other payments you have made on your tax during the year. You must then pay any balance that you still owe the Government, or, if you have overpaid, the Government will make an adjustment.

All regular income-tax payments made in 1943, including installments of the 1942 tax paid in March and June, will be credited against the tax due for 1943.

In accordance with the new income-tax law, the tax due for 1943 will be the tax computed on 1943 income or the tax reported on the income-tax return for 1942, whichever is the larger. The smaller of the taxes computed for 1942 and 1943 will be cancelled in full if not in excess of \$50. If the amount is between \$50 and \$66.67, \$50 of this is forgiven and you pay the difference. If the amount is more than \$66.67, three-fourths will be cancelled, and the balance will be payable either in full on March 15, 1944, when the final 1943 return is filed, or one-half on that date and one-half on March 15, 1945, as you may elect.

Phosphate Ceiling

To the processor levels as established June 18 now are added the following mark-ups:

Jobbers: 50c ton on carload lots; \$1 ton on less than carload lots, above ceiling prices of processors.

Retailers: \$5 ton above the ceiling of seller from whom he purchases; whether processor, jobber or wholesaler.

Wholesalers: \$2 ton above ceiling prices of processor or jobber, depending from whom the wholesaler makes the purchase.

Small feed mixers who are not in a position to buy carloads of defluorinated phosphate now have ceilings on smaller quantities under amendment No. 20 to revised supplementary regulation No. 14 to the G. M. P. R.

"Redemption" is a word that will be used by the bureaucracy to conceal the subsidy and roll back.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Directors of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa recently adopted a resolution calling on Congress to assume its full responsibility in co-ordinating activities of government agencies.

C.C.C. Grain Loan Maturities

WHEAT, warehouse stored, Apr. 30, 1943; farm stored, Apr. 30, 1944.

CORN, all stored on farm, on demand, on 3-year period; but may be delivered on 30 days' notice by farmer.

BARLEY, on demand, but not later than Apr. 30, 1944.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on demand, but not later than June 30, 1944.

Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Jan. 15.	139.7	101.4	63	113.8	97.8	152
Feb. 15.	141.4	102.7	63.8	115.2	99	154
Mar. 15.	142.3	103.4	64.2	115.9	99.7	155
Apr. 15.	143.2	104.0	64.6	116.6	100.3	156
May 15.	144.1	104.6	65.0	117.4	100.9	156.0
June 15.	145.0	105.0	65.4	118.0	102.0	157.0
July 15.	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.1	158.0
Aug. 15.	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0

FARM PRICES

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Jan. 15.	117.5	88	52.5	61.3	68.3	159
Feb. 15.	119.5	90.4	55.5	64.1	70.7	160
Mar. 15.	122.7	94.8	58.4	68.9	74.8	165
Apr. 15.	122.3	100.2	61.1	69.5	77.3	167
May 15.	122.8	103.4	61.2	71.9	76.8	172.0
June 15.	124.0	106.0	64.8	79.7	83.9	173.0
July 15.	126.0	108.0	65.6	80.9	82.0	170.0
Aug. 15.	127.0	109.0	65.2	88.4	92.9	168.0

Tax on Grain Held in Excess of Six Months

There were some in the trade who were expressing more or less concern as to what might happen as the result of the operation of a certain provision of the income tax law which determines the tax on cash grains held in excess of six months, as compared with the one which would be assessed on income secured from business, salaries, etc.

It might happen that the taking of profits on long account might carry one's income into the higher surtax brackets to such a degree that it would be more advantageous to take delivery of the grain on a futures contract, and hold it for the necessary six months in order to secure a possible lower tax rate.

Much would seem to depend upon the amount of paper profit which a trader would have in a speculative account in determining his course of action.—Fred C. Bisson, director of public relations, Chicago Board of Trade.

Title to Crop

Marie Hajny owned a quarter section of land in Sheridan County farmed by her tenant, Geo. Jegen, who harvested crops of wheat and barley, delivering the landlord's one-third of the crop to the Robinson Milling Co.

A mortgage on the land was held by Marie S. Humphrey, who foreclosed, and purchased the land at the sheriff's sale. The 18 months' period of redemption allowed by law expired June 26, 1941, and the sheriff's deed was issued to Marie Humphrey June 27, 1941.

When Marie Hajny brought suit against the milling company for the wheat or its value Marie Humphrey intervened and claimed to own the wheat.

The district court of Saline County awarded the wheat to Marie Hajny. Under Kansas law if crops previously planted thereon had matured so that they were no longer drawing nutriment from the soil they became personal property and plaintiff Hajny was entitled to them. If, however, they were immature they pass to the grantee in the sheriff's deed.

The lower court had found that at the time of the expiration of the 18 months' period of redemption and the execution and delivery of the sheriff's deed "part of said crops of wheat and barley had ceased to draw sustenance or nutriment from the soil. The evidence fails to disclose the exact proportions, but the greater part had ceased to draw nutriment from the soil."

The Supreme Court of Kansas on appeal found fault with the quoted statement as too indefinite and thought it was error to give judgment to plaintiff for all of the crop when only a part of it had ceased to draw sustenance from the soil, and on March 6, 1943, ordered the trial court to make its findings on that matter specific and render its judgment accordingly.—134 Pac. Rep. (2d) 398.

C.C.C. Loan Rates on Grain

BARLEY, on farms, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 73c; No. 4, 67c per bushel. In California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, 5c higher.

SORGHUMS, on farms, No. 2 or better, 85c; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 70c. In Arizona and California, 5c higher.

FLAXSEED at Minneapolis \$2.85 for No. 1.

CORN, average 84c per bushel.

WHEAT, average \$1.23 per bushel on farm.

SOYBEANS, \$1.80 per bushel at the country elevator for No. 2 green and yellow of 1943 crop.

RYE, for No. 2 or better, 75c on farm, 68c in warehouse, no farm storage payment.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

How to Obtain Animal Protein?

Grain & Feed Journals: We have a grinder and mix feeds of all kinds, and would like to know in what way we can get enough animal protein.—Leigh Grain Co., Leigh, Neb.

Ans.: The packing house firms at Kansas City, Omaha and Sioux City ought to be a good source of supply; but at present there is not enough to supply the demand.

Hammer or Attrition Mill?

Grain & Feed Journals: We are planning to construct a feed plant. Should we install an attrition mill or a hammer mill, and why? We think a 26-inch attrition mill will give the capacity wanted. What size hammer mill would have an equivalent capacity? Which of the two would be cheapest to operate, considering the same capacity? Should we install a diesel power system or buy commercial current; and which is the cheaper power?—A. T. Erickson, mgr. Farmers Co-operative Grain & Seed Ass'n, Thief River Falls, Minn.

Ans.: In general diesel engine power is cheaper than electric power. Each location is an individual problem, and should be studied by one familiar with elevator and feed mill operation and diesel operation, to determine the saving in power cost, and the size required to give maximum efficiency under the expected load. A hammer mill is easy to operate and regulates the fineness by a screen.

Chas. L. Lockett, sales manager of the Bauer Bros. Co., writes: "An attrition mill produces a meal that is soft and smooth and otherwise of a grade that tender digestive organs of the animal are not irritated, whereas a hammer mill, altho perhaps equally as fine as far as mesh is concerned is more granular. Even so there are farmers who prefer hammer mill meal. As success or failure of the custom plant depends largely on regular patrons by all means they should be consulted.

"There are known instances where the custom miller has discarded an attrition mill for a hammer mill, only to find that former patrons prefer to take their grist to another custom plant where an attrition mill is used. Also there are instances we know of where a custom miller in a section where the patrons prefer hammer mill meal has lost out because the custom miller continues to operate an attrition mill only.

"There are other instances we know of where the established miller, when installing a hammer mill to satisfy numerous patrons, has retained his attrition mill for patrons who prefer the softer meal, thus continuing in a position to supply the type of meal which the patrons may prefer.

"As to power, when hammer mills were first introduced 50% more power was required to grind a ton of meal; but some hammer mills are so designed that the one tone of mill will grind on a power rate equal to the other."

Corn is selling at 7 to 8 cents over the ceiling in Northeast Iowa, according to federal crop statistician L. M. Carl.

The Burch bill, H. R. 2001, would require government bureaus to pay postage on mail. It is estimated this would add \$72,000,000 to the revenues of the Post Office, wiping out the \$14,000,000 deficit and leaving a profit of \$58,000,000.

Tentative Program Nat'l Ass'n

The 47th annual meeting of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n will be held in the Statler Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26-27.

While this is not set up as a formal convention program, all members will be welcomed at the sessions on Sept. 27. There will be no entertainment features, so there will be no registration fee for those attending.

Officers, members and others who plan on attending this annual meeting should make railroad and hotel reservations AT ONCE. Don't wait; you may be disappointed if you do not get reservations quickly, especially on the railroads. The Statler Hotel will be able to take care of all who register promptly.

The meeting on Sept. 26 will be for only secretaries and officials of affiliated associations. Officers of the National Ass'n will meet that evening at dinner and for a short business session. The dinner will honor P. E. Goodrich of Winchester, Ind., one of the veterans of the National Ass'n work. Mr. Goodrich was president of the National Ass'n from 1918 to 1920. Committees of the National Ass'n will meet on the afternoon of Sept. 26.

The conferences on Sept. 27 will be open to all members and guests. These conferences will avoid formal speeches and will buckle down to the business of discussing feed and grain trade problems, with discussions led by men from the trade. The luncheon meeting at noon, and the dinner on the evening of Sept. 27, will be open to all who care to attend. The tentative program follows:

SEPTEMBER 26—10:00 A. M.

Secretaries and officials of affiliated associations will meet in a conference on feed trade affairs.

Secretaries and officials of affiliated associations will attend a luncheon meeting, with a discussion of grain trade affairs.

Secretaries and officials of affiliated associations will meet in a conference on Association problems.

Meeting of members of the Feed Jobbers' National Committee.

Meeting of members of the Retail Feed Dealers National Committee.

Meeting of members of the National Country Elevator Committee.

Business meeting, Executive Committee of the National Ass'n.

Business meeting, Board of Directors of the National Ass'n.

Annual dinner, directors of the National Ass'n, honoring P. E. Goodrich, past president.

SEPTEMBER 27—8:30 A. M.

Breakfast meeting, Secretaries of Affiliated Ass'ns.

Breakfast meeting, National Ass'n Nominations Committee.

Breakfast meeting, Federation of Cash Grain Commission Merchants Ass'ns.

General Conference: Feed Trade Problems. E. C. Dreyer, Kansas City, Mo., presiding, 10:00 a. m. The session will have brief opening statement from men on the panel, then will be a question-and-answer program. Men on the panel will include: E. F. LaBudde, Milwaukee, Wis., chairman, National Feed Jobbers' Committee; Atherton Bean, Washington, D. C., acting chief, Cereals, Feed and Fertilizer Section of the Office of Price Administration; D. K. Steenbergh, Milwaukee, Wis., chairman of the National Retail Feed Dealers Committee; Frank E. Boling, Chicago, Ill., representing the Feed Industry Council; W. W. Flemming, Minneapolis, Minn., secretary of the Northwest

Retail Feed Ass'n; Emory Cocke, Atlanta, Ga., representing southern feed interests; Max F. Cohn, Buffalo, N. Y., representing eastern feed interests. (One man to represent western feed interests has been invited.)

Luncheon meeting, 12:15 p. m. Everybody invited. President S. L. Rice, presiding. An address on The Corn Confusion will be given by LeRoy M. Godfrey, manager, Grain Department, Corn Products Refining Co.

General Conference, 2:30 p. m. Grain Trade Problems. President Rice presiding. On the discussion panel will be the following: H. M. Stratton, Milwaukee, Wis., president, the Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants Ass'n; N. E. Dodd, Washington, D. C., Administrator, the AAA; S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, Ia., chairman, the National Country Elevator Committee; J. F. Leahy, Kansas City, Mo., chairman, the National Grain Trade Council; Frank C. Bell, Omaha, Neb., president, the Federation of Cash Grain Commission Merchants Ass'ns; Wm. A. McArthur, Washington, D. C., chief, grain section of Commodity Credit Corporation.

Election of officers for the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

Brief meeting, Board of Directors and Executive Committee of the National Ass'n, newly elected.

Informal dinner meeting. Everybody invited. There will be an address by President S. L. Rice. The newly elected president of the National Ass'n will be introduced.

The National Grain Trade Council, representing 26 grain exchanges and nation-wide grain trade organizations, has called a meeting of its Board of Directors for the Statler Hotel in St. Louis on Sept. 28, 1943, since many of its directors will be in St. Louis on the 27th for the National Ass'n meeting.

MAKE TRAIN RESERVATIONS EARLY—MAKE HOTEL RESERVATIONS EARLY, TOO.

WE REPEAT—All members and friends of the National Ass'n will be welcomed at this meeting, although it is scheduled as a meeting of officers. Because of the demands on wartime transportation facilities, it was decided to hold no formal convention this year, so there will be no entertainment features and no campaign to get a large attendance. But because officers are to be elected for the new year, and because some important trade problems are to be discussed by national experts, members must understand that they are entirely free to attend any of the sessions on Sept. 27. Officers want it emphasized that this is YOUR Ass'n and YOUR annual meeting.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Sept. 16. Illinois Seed Dealers Ass'n, Leland Hotel, Springfield, Ill.

Sept. 24. Probable date of annual meeting of Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Harrisburg, Pa.

Sept. 26-27. The Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n officers and secretaries of Affiliated Ass'n will hold its annual meeting in the Statler Hotel, St. Louis. Any member may attend and join in the discussions and elections.

Sept. 27. New York State Seed Ass'n, Hotel Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.

Oct. 8, 9. Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, Presidential Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

Idle and abandoned farms in the United States numbered 76,704, with 6,484,292 acres, in April, 1940, the latest date for which figures are available from the Bureau of the Census. On producing farms 56,928,656 acres were lying idle.

Soybean Loan and Purchase Plan for 1943-44

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has just issued 1943 C.C.C. Soybean Form 1 giving instructions for the purchase of and making of loans on soybeans, as follows:

County agricultural conservation associations will collect a service fee of 1 cent per bushel for each loan to meet the expenses incurred in the operation of the program. No service fee will be collected from the producer in the case of purchases.

LOANS

ELIGIBLE PRODUCER: Any person, partnership, association, or corporation, producing soybeans in 1943 as landowner, landlord, or tenant, upon whose farm no deduction under the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program has been or will be computed for failure to meet 90 per cent of the war crop goal.

ELIGIBLE SOYBEANS FOR LOANS: Soybeans eligible for loans must be stored on farms and shall be of any class grading No. 4 or better with respect to factors other than moisture and having a moisture content not in excess of 14 per cent, which were produced in 1943, the beneficial interest to which is and always has been in the eligible producer. Soybeans grading weevily, or which are musty, sour, heating or have any objectionable foreign odor, shall not be eligible for loan. *Loans will be made to eligible producers on soybeans stored on the farm in all areas except the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

LOAN RATES: The basic loan rates per bushel according to classes (Class I—Yellow; Class II—Green; Class III—Brown; Class IV—Black; Class V—Mixed) shall be in accordance with the following schedule:

Grade	Per Cent Moisture	Classes I & II	Classes III, IV, V
	11	\$1.86	\$1.66
	12	1.84	1.64
	13	1.82	1.62
No. 1 and 2 Soybeans	.....\$1.80—14	1.80	1.60
	11	1.84	1.64
	12	1.82	1.62
	13	1.80	1.60
No. 3 Soybeans—\$1.78—14	14	1.78	1.58
	11	1.81	1.61
	12	1.79	1.59
	13	1.77	1.57
No. 4 Soybeans—\$1.75—14	14	1.75	1.55

A storage advance of 7 cents per bushel in addition to the above loan rates will be added at the time the loan is made.

Loans on eligible soybeans will be available thru Jan. 31, 1944, and will mature on demand but not later than Apr. 30, 1944. All loans will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

STORAGE: Eligible storage shall consist of farm bins and granaries which are of such substantial and permanent construction, as determined by the county agricultural conservation committee, as to afford safe storage for the soybeans for a period of 1 year and afford protection against insects, rodents, other animals, thieves, and weather. Soybeans must have been stored in the granary for a reasonable period, determined by the county agricultural conservation committee, prior to inspection for measurement, sampling, and sealing. In accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, county agricultural conservation committees will inspect and approve storage facilities and will arrange for measuring, sampling, grading, and sealing the soybean collateral in approved structures. Chattel mortgages covering soybeans stored on the

farm under loan must be executed and filed in accordance with the applicable state law.

A storage allowance of 7 cents per bushel shall be advanced at the time the loan is made only on the number of bushels placed under loan. A storage payment of 7 cents per bushel shall be earned by the producer for such number of bushels (1) if the soybeans are delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation on or after April 30, 1944, or (2) if, pursuant to demand by the Corporation for repayment of the loan, the soybeans are delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation prior to Apr. 30, 1944, provided such demand for repayment was not due to any fraudulent representation on the part of the producer or because the soybeans were damaged, threatened with damage, abandoned, or otherwise impaired. If delivery is made prior to Apr. 30, with consent and approval of the corporation because the soybeans were damaged, threatened with damage, abandoned, or otherwise impaired, a storage payment per bushel will be earned in accordance with the following: 6 cents if delivered during the month of April, 1944; 5c during March; 4c during February; 3c during January, 1944; 2c during December, 1943.

If delivery is made pursuant to demand by the corporation due to fraudulent representation, no storage payment will be earned.

DETERMINATION OF QUANTITY OF SOYBEANS: Loans shall be made at values expressed in cents per bushel. A bushel will be 60 pounds of soybeans free of dockage when determined by weight, or 1.25 cubic feet of soybeans testing 60 pounds per bushel, when determined by measurement. In determining the quantity of soybeans stored by measurement, fractional pounds of the test weight per bushel for soybeans testing less than 60 pounds will be disregarded, and the quantity determined by measurement shall be adjusted by the following respective percentages: For soybeans testing 60 pounds or over, 100%; 59 lbs., 98%; 58 lbs., 97%; 57 lbs., 95%; 56 lbs., 93%; 55 lbs., 92%; 54 lbs., 90%; 53 lbs., 88%, and 52 lbs. or over but less than 53, 87%.

PURCHASES

1. ELIGIBLE PRODUCER—Any person, partnership, association, or corporation producing soybeans in 1943 as landowner, landlord, or tenant.

3. PURCHASE PRICE—The basic price per net bushel for eligible soybeans sold and delivered at local delivery points, according to classes (Class I—Yellow; Class II—Green; Class III—Brown; Class IV—Black; Class V—Mixed), shall be in accordance with the following schedule:

Grade	Per Cent Moisture	Classes I & II	Classes III, IV, V
	11	\$1.86	\$1.66
	12	1.84	1.64
	13	1.82	1.62
No. 1 or Better Soybeans	.....\$1.80—14	1.80	1.60
	11	1.84	1.64
	12	1.82	1.62
	13	1.80	1.60
	14	1.78	1.58
	15	1.76	1.56
No. 3 Soybeans—\$1.74—16	16	1.74	1.54
	11	1.81	1.61
	12	1.79	1.59
	13	1.77	1.57
	14	1.75	1.55
	15	1.73	1.53
	16	1.71	1.51
	17	1.69	1.49
No. 4 Soybeans—\$1.67—18	18	1.67	1.47

Soybeans grading sample because of having an odor due solely to green damage or being sour due solely to green damage shall be purchased at the above schedule without discount for such odor or sourness.

2. ELIGIBLE SOYBEANS FOR PURCHASE—Soybeans eligible for purchase shall be soybeans of all classes and grades, the beneficial interest to which is and always has been in the eligible producer, except that soybeans which grade weevily, or which are musty, sour, heating, or have any commercially objectionable foreign odor shall not be eligible for purchase; provided, however, that soybeans which grade sample or would grade sample because of having an odor due solely to green damage or being sour due solely to green damage shall be eligible for purchase.

Purchases may be made in all states thru June 30, 1944.

DISCOUNTS ON SAMPLE GRADE.—The support price for soybeans which grade sample shall be determined by deducting from the price per net bushel for soybeans grading No. 4 with premiums for moisture less than 18 per cent as indicated above and discounts in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) Test Weight, ½ cent per bushel for each pound or fraction thereof under 49 pounds.

(b) Moisture, 1½ cents per bushel for each full ½% of moisture in excess of 18%.

(c) Splits, ¼ cent per bushel for each full 5% in excess of 30%.

(d) Damage, other than green damage, *½ cent per bushel for each 1% or fraction thereof in excess of 8%, up to 25%. 1 cent per bushel for each 1% or fraction thereof in excess of 25% up to 60%. 1½ cents per bushel for each 1% or fraction thereof in excess of 60%.

(e) Green damage, *1 cent per bushel for green damage in excess of 8% total damage up to 15%. An additional 1 cent for each 5% or fraction thereof in excess of 15%.

(f) Foreign material—other than dockage, weight of foreign material in excess of 5%, rounded to nearest 1 per cent, shall be deducted from total weight of soybeans delivered. *Drop fraction of ½% or less.

(g) Dockage, the net number of bushels shall be determined on the basis of 60 pounds of soybeans, free of dockage, and free of foreign material in excess of 5%.

*When soybeans contain total damage in excess of 8%, the first 8% of total damage shall be considered to be damage other than green damage.

4. RECEIVING SOYBEANS—(a) Country warehouseman may receive soybeans for immediate shipment to Commodity Credit Corporation or for storage in the elevator, or Commodity Credit Corporation bins. In order to receive soybeans for the Corporation, a country warehouseman must have executed Uniform Grain Storage Agreement (C.C.C. Form H) and supplements thereto.

(b) County Agricultural Conservation Committees may receive soybeans for storage in bins owned by Commodity Credit Corporation, storage in other facilities, or shipment. No car shall be loaded without prior approval from the Regional Director.

5. SOYBEANS RECEIVED BY COUNTRY WAREHOUSES.—The country warehouseman shall receive soybeans delivered by wagon or truck from the producer, grade the soybeans and store them in his warehouse, C.C.C. bins, or request shipping instructions for immediate shipment to C.C.C. Producers shall file an Offer of Sale memorandum with the county committee listing all lien holders and designate to whom the proceeds of the sale shall be paid. Such Offer of Sale memorandum shall be filed in the office of the county agricultural conservation committee.

(a) **STORAGE IN WAREHOUSE FOR C.C.C.**—The warehouseman shall issue separate warehouse receipts for each purchase of soybeans grading No. 4 or better showing the moisture, class and grade. For soybeans grading sample, warehouseman shall issue warehouse receipt and inspection certificates showing class, all grade factors, and the necessary information to determine the premiums and discounts specified in Section 3. Warehouseman shall deliver to the producer the warehouse receipt and inspection certificates, if any, or upon request of the producer, warehousemen shall deliver the ware-

house receipt and inspection certificates, if any, to the county A.A.A. office. The county A.A.A. committee shall issue the producer a non-interest bearing sight draft for each purchase in an amount due the producer for the quantity, quality, class, and grade of soybeans delivered. The information on the warehouse receipt or inspection certificate, if any, shall be transferred to the sight draft. The sight draft shall be prepared in triplicate, the original given to the producer, one copy retained by the county A.A.A. committee, and one copy with warehouse receipt attached mailed, on the day of issuance, to the Regional Office of C.C.C. The sight draft may be presented to a local bank or direct to the Chicago Office of the Corporation for payment. Warehouseman's charges will accrue against the warehouse receipts in accordance with the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement, except that the charge for handling the soybeans in and out of the house shall be 5 cents per bushel. Warehouseman shall be responsible for weights and grades.

(b) **STORAGE IN BINS OWNED BY C.C.C.**—Eligible soybeans grading No. 4 or better containing not more than 14 per cent moisture and soybeans grading sample due to green damage only and containing not more than 14 per cent moisture may be stored in bins owned by Commodity Credit Corporation. Soybeans to be stored in steel or wooden bins for Commodity Credit Corporation should be segregated according to color. If necessary, soybeans of the same color but different grades may be mixed. For soybeans grading No. 4 or better warehouseman shall issue scale tickets and inspection certificates showing moisture, class, and grade and for soybeans grading sample due to green damage only scale tickets or inspection certificates must show moisture, class, grade, and per cent of damage and deliver such tickets and inspection certificates to the producer or upon request from the producer deliver such scale tickets and inspection certificates to the county A.A.A. office. The county A.A.A. committee shall issue the producer a non-interest bearing sight-draft for each purchase in an amount due the producer for the quantity, quality, class, and grade of soybeans delivered. The information on the scale tickets and inspection certificates shall be transferred to the sight draft. The sight draft shall be prepared in triplicate, the original given to the producer, one copy retained by county A.A.A. committee, and one copy shall be mailed by the county committee on the date of issuance to the Regional Office of C.C.C. For receiving the soybeans and placing them in Commodity Credit Corporation owned bins the warehouseman will receive not to exceed 3 cents per bushel according to the amount of service rendered and in accordance with an agreement with the county committee. Warehouseman shall receive not to exceed 5 cents per bushel according to the amount of service rendered in accordance with an agreement with the county committee for removing soybeans from C.C.C. bins and loading out the identical beans as instructed by C.C.C. Warehouseman shall guarantee weights and grades at destination. The warehouseman shall invoice the Commodity Credit Corporation at Chicago for the amount of such services. The county committee must approve the invoice before it is submitted to the Chicago Regional Office.

(c) **IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT**—If the warehouseman does not store the beans in his warehouse or place them in bins owned by Commodity Credit Corporation he shall request shipping instructions of the Chicago Regional Office of the Corporation. The warehouseman shall issue scale tickets and inspection certificates to the producer and payment will be made to the producer by the county A.A.A. committee in the same manner as for beans stored in C.C.C. bins. Commodity Credit Corporation will pay warehouseman 5 cents per bushel for handling soybeans in and out of the warehouse. Such payment will be made after receipt of soybeans by Commodity Credit Corporation and will be subject to adjustment on the basis of official weights and grades at destination.

6. **SOYBEANS RECEIVED BY COUNTY COMMITTEES**—In areas where there are no approved warehousemen, country warehousemen, or warehousemen's agents available at usual shipping points or where warehousemen do not cooperate in the purchase program, the county committee or an agent designated by the county committee will receive soybeans and make immediate shipment or store in C.C.C. bins.

County committees shall weight, and load soybeans into bins owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and shall secure a representative sample which shall be forwarded to the state office of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency or to an inspector licensed to grade soybeans. Upon receipt of the grade analysis which shall include an entry for all grade factors needed to determine purchase price, the

county committee shall draw a noninterest bearing sight draft in favor of the producer on Commodity Credit Corporation for the total purchase price of the beans delivered in the same manner and shall follow the same instructions as when soybeans are placed in bins by the warehouseman.

7. **GRADE ANALYSIS**—Where requested by the producer, warehousemen shall furnish the producer a complete grade analysis which shall include class, grade, test weight, moisture, percent of splits, percent of total damage, percent of green damage, percent of foreign material other than dockage, percent of brown and/or black soybeans in case green or yellow soybeans are being offered for sale, and percent of dockage.

If the warehouse is not equipped to furnish all grade factors, a representative sample of the soybeans delivered shall be taken by the warehouseman and producer and sent to the State Agricultural Conservation Office Laboratory, or to an inspector licensed to grade soybeans, for grade determination before any payment is made to the producer. Each producer will be paid according to the soybeans delivered. The county agricultural conservation committee shall arrange for the warehouseman to mail such samples direct to the laboratory through the use of C.C.C. Soybean Purchase Form F.

The settlement with the producer by the county A.A.A. committee will be based upon the grade analysis agreed upon between the warehouseman and producer.

The producer should understand that he has the right to call for an appeal grade if, in his opinion, any grade factors furnished by the warehouseman are incorrect. In such cases, a representative sample taken by the warehouseman and producer shall be forwarded to a qualified licensed inspector for analysis, and settlement shall then be made on the basis of such analysis. The individual requesting the appeal grade shall pay the cost of securing grade determination.

8. **SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS**—Soybeans purchased for the account of Commodity Credit Corporation shall be loaded and shipped according to instructions from Commodity Credit Corporation at Chicago, Illinois. In no event shall a car be loaded until shipping instructions have been received.

9. **SOYBEANS OF THE MOST ADAPTABLE VARIETIES SELECTED FOR SEED**—In the heavy soybean-producing counties, the county agricultural conservation committee will assist the warehouseman in selecting high quality soybeans of the most adaptable varieties in order that they may be segregated and stored separately in Commodity Credit Corporation owned bins for seed purposes. Every effort should be made to store such soybeans by variety and a record should be made of the varieties stored.

The soybean loan and purchase program will be administered by the Regional Director, Commodity Credit Corporation, 208 South LaSalle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

A bushel contains exactly 2,150.42 cubic inches.

The price to be charged for the old wheat for fuel or forage has been set by the Argentine Grain Board as 45 pesos per ton, or 4.50 per quintal the equivalent of 36½ cents U. S. per bushel. The price paid to the producers for the grain was 6.70, or say 54¾ cents per bushel. Hence, disregarding carrying charges and waste, there will be a loss to the Government of 18¼ cents per bushel, or say one-third. This, of course, will be offset wholly or in part by the Board's sales of exported wheat, the current price of which is the equivalent of 70½ cents per bushel, giving a margin of 15¾ cents per bushel.

Broomcorn Ceiling, \$300 per Ton

Producers' sales of broomcorn will be given a maximum price of \$300 per ton for shed-dressed broomcorn, and \$250 per ton for other broomcorn, by a regulation which the Office of Price Administration will issue within a few days.

The prices will apply to all sales and deliveries of broomcorn beginning with the effective date of the regulation, regardless of contracts that may have been made previously for sales at higher prices. Appropriate charges will be provided for dealers and brokers.

The ceiling prices announced Aug. 28 were pronounced equitable by the Director of Economic Stabilization after a study of conditions affecting the production and marketing of this year's crop. They then were transmitted to the Office of Price Administration and also to the War Food Administration, with whom the Director had consulted previously, in a directive that they be used.

The product had not been under price control since April 26, this year, the expiration date of Temporary Maximum Price Regulation 27, which was issued to cover sales of the last of the 1942 crop. The level at which large parts of the Texas and Oklahoma crops were sold is considered by the Office of Economic Stabilization to require the immediate fixing of maximum prices for sales of the remainder of the broomcorn crop in these as well as the other broomcorn producing states.

The War Food Administration on Sept. 6 announced its purchase program for dry edible beans. Classes of beans to be purchased are Great Northern, Pea, Flat Small White, Small White, Pink, Pinto, Light Red Kidney, Dark Red Kidney, Western Red Kidney, Small Red, Cranberry and Baby Limas. The support price for the 1943 crop U. S. No. 1 Red Kidney and Baby Limas is \$7.50 per 100 pounds f.o.b. cars at country points. Support price for the other designated classes is \$6.50. Prices for U. S. No. 2 grade are 15 cents below these levels. Dealers selling to the civilian trade at the lower ceiling will be reimbursed by the C.C.C.

Soybean Inspections Show Improvement in Quality

Inspected receipts of soybeans in July were about the same in number as in the preceding month, with continued improvement in quality, inspectors' reports to the Food Distribution Administration show. Inspections in July totaled 4,622 cars of which 4,460 cars classed as Yellow, bringing the season's total to 71,437 cars compared with 43,901 cars October through July the previous year.

Forty-nine per cent of July receipts graded No. 3 or better compared with 43 per cent in June, while 35 per cent graded Sample in July against 40 per cent in June. Forty-nine per cent graded No. 3 or better this season compared with 81 per cent for the corresponding months October through July last year.

Inspections of soybeans in July included the equivalent of about 2 cars inspected as cargo lots, and truck receipts equivalent to about 22 cars. Soybeans: Inspected receipts, July, 1943, in carlots:

Grade						Total
Class	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	Sample	Oct. 1, 1942 to July 31, 1943
Yellow	256	980	870	730	1,624	69,329
Green	1	13	2	4	3	206
Brown	10	41	14	4	3	1,014
Black	4	25	15	15	8	106
Mixed	271	1,059	901	753	1,638	71,437
Total Cars	8,449	13,968	12,218	9,312	27,490	71,437
Oct.-July Cars	12	20	17	13	38	100
1942-43 Per Cent	3,047	11,978	20,781	5,686	2,409	43,901
Oct.-July Cars	7	27	47	13	6	100
1941-43 Per Cent						

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Test Runs for Local Firemen

Grain & Feed Journals: Our local volunteer fire department made a surprise trial run to our elevator, to see how long it would take to call out the men and have water on the building. The time was 3 minutes and 30 seconds. No one knew of test, but the fire chief and myself. This may be good practice for other elevator owners to try. We think three and one-half minutes was good time. The Fort Robinson fire department made the run and had water in 6 minutes and 35 seconds, a distance of 4 miles. We think this run was good time. The two chiefs timed their runs to start so both were here and had water within 5 seconds of the other. —Lou Hagemeister, Crawford, Nebr.

Shut Down Half Day a Week

Grain & Feed Journals: The letter of Max P. Sellars of Sellars Grain Co., Forest, Ind., in the Aug. 25 issue of the Grain Dealers Journal struck me as being just what the combined grain and feed trade of Iowa needs. We all know that in these tribulous times, when all are too busy to say hello to our next-door neighbor and help is so scarce, that we never do get caught up on those little jobs that need more attention than the big ones. If we could all get together and set aside a half day a week to get caught up I'm sure that we could better please our patrons and do a better and more efficient job of running our business. In harvest time it could be arranged to handle the crop harvested, but other business could be suspended for that day.

It is only an idea on my part, but such a plan would have my whole-hearted approval, and I am sure that I can speak for countless others who never get caught up. It is one thing that I think will bring about closer co-operation and greater efficiency in the grain and feed trade and will greatly reduce losses caused by fire, dust explosions, etc.—Farmers Inc. Society, Roland Baumann, Mgr., Woden, Iowa.

Need Increased Crops

Grain & Feed Journals: Trying to figure out the exact percentage of additional feed we need to get by with for the coming year is, in my mind, a lot of foolish waste of time. What we need is TOO MUCH feed, because what we think is too much now can never be too much for a long time to come.

An enormous feed supply would be very comforting to us and very discomfiting to our enemies. Excess feed supplies would do more toward lowering the cost of living than all the costly complex mess of control we are getting into.

There is still something to the law of supply and demand, so the feed trade should keep uppermost in its mind the following two points as outlined above: 1. Increased imports of feed-stuffs. 2. Increased crops in the United States.

Finally, excess feed supplies would: (1) Insure adequate food supplies; (2) result in holding down food costs; (3) thereby lessen the need for much Government price control and especially the control and allocation of feed-stuffs, which sort of control has thus far proven to be unsatisfactory as well as costly to taxpayers and often disruptive to the distribution system of private enterprise in this country.—I. J. Strommes, sec'y, California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Sacramento, Cal.

Car Famine Due to Lack of Foresight

Grain & Feed Journals: I note the Great Northern R. R. is sending out many reconditioned box cars. Repairing and rebuilding old cars would have helped the railroads to transport a lot of grain now congesting the country elevators of the Northwest. Carriers seem to lack foresight.—Rising Farmers Elevator Co., (Rising) Deering, N. D.

Favors Soybean in Bread

Grain & Feed Journals: Want again to tell you how much your Journal is appreciated. Not because it contains so much news that would be of common interest, but because you present the information that never gets into our metropolitan and local newspapers.

Have noted with great interest the many unusually important matters to our national economy that you have presented in the issue that came today.

Thanks for your fine courtesies to the American Soybean Ass'n. We hope to do a meritorious service for the best interests of this rapidly growing crop, perhaps growing too rapidly for what may happen in the post-war situation.

You are familiar with our contention with the Pure Food and Drug Administration. Strange, but nevertheless true, we have had far more publicity through the press and over the radio than our fondest dreams could have anticipated. It is getting results.

The one contention coming from the Wheat Flour Institute; grounds: it worked bad in the mix for the baker; second, it competed with wheat. Our position is: farmers have always competed with each other, they always will. If the public wants soya flour in its diet, it is the business of the bakers and millers to find a way to get it there. They find no difficulty in getting off-grade, frost-damaged wheat and wheat said to be poor for milling to make bread, as a very well informed baker, also a former chemist in the laboratory of a milling industry, told me. His thought was, the expansion of wider uses of all grains was the objective. Not a program of scarcity that has about shipwrecked us, but a program of a production economy.—J. E. Johnson, Champaign, Ill.

Rates for Parity Payments

Parity payment rates applying to the 1942 crops of corn grown in the commercial corn area, wheat, and types 41-44, 46, and 51-55 of cigar-filler and cigar-binder tobacco have been established by the War Food Administration.

The 1942 crop parity payment rate to corn producers in the commercial corn area will be 7.2 cents per bushel; and wheat farmers will receive 13.7 cents per bushel. With these payments, the return of farmers from these crops will equal parity prices.

In announcing the payment rates on the three crops, the WFA reported that parity payments will not be made on the other basic crops since the conservation payments made under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program and the larger of either the basic commodity loan rate or the farm price for those crops at least equalled parity prices.

Under terms of the 1943 Agricultural Appropriations Act, the Secretary of Agriculture was directed to take the necessary steps to provide for full parity prices for all basic crops in the crop year of 1942.

The commercial corn area includes all or part

of the following states: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Kansas.

The great wheat belt states have lost civilian population during the past three years at an alarming rate, according to the Division of Industrial Economics of The National Industrial Conference Board. This decline began in the early months of the war, but has continued unabated during the past year, the Board says. The West North Central states, which consist of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, averaged a loss of population of 3.7% between April, 1940, and May, 1942. By May, 1943, the average loss reached 8%. By the latter date the decline in the population of North Dakota was 16%, and that of South Dakota, 14%. The corresponding net loss of civilian population by the country as a whole due to the growth of the armed forces was 2.4% from April, 1940, to May, 1943.

Death of Sec'y H. M. Welsh

Herbert Martin Welsh, well known to grain dealers of Nebraska and Colorado, passed away Aug. 27 at Rochester, Minn. He had undergone an operation there several weeks ago, convalesced at home and returned to Rochester for a check-up.

Mr. Welsh was born at Omaha, Neb., in 1899, was graduated from Omaha high school and attended Creighton University.

In 1922 he removed from Omaha and engaged in the grain business at Kimball, Neb., operating elevators also at Dix, Dalton and Oliver on the Union Pacific.

In 1924 he went to Sterling, Colo., and engaged in the grain and coal business with his father, who died the following year, Herbert continuing the business. A few years ago he built a large elevator and feed mill at Sterling. He also had owned and operated elevators at Willard and New Raymer, Colo.

He was a director of the Sterling Chamber of Commerce, taking a broad interest in civic affairs. He was a member of St. Anthony's Church and the Sterling Country Club. He was one of the few civilian fliers to qualify by re-rating as instructor for army and navy aviation programs. With others he assisted in developing the local airport.

Mr. Welsh was secretary of the Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n in its earlier years, succeeding the first secretary, Walter Roller. When Sec'y G. S. Black resigned in June, 1931, Mr. Welsh again took up the burden of the office.

He is survived by his wife and two children.



H. M. Welsh, Sterling, Colo., Deceased

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Circleville, O., Sept. 5.—Corn cutting has now been under way in the territory south of Columbus for the past week, and 90% of the corn in this section is past frost danger. Prospects this section are for as large a yield as past season.—R. P. Reid.

Broadus, Mont., Aug. 20.—Another destructive halftorm has swept thru Montana, flattening thousands of acres of grain, damaging houses, automobiles and other property in Powder River County. Hallstones as large as lemons are reported.—F. K. H.

Kalispell, Mont., Aug. 30.—Harvesting of winter wheat has started in most sections of the county and better than average yields are expected. Spring grains are ripening fast and farmers predict yields will probably be about 25 percent under last year.—F. K. H.

Kennebec, Wash.—A check-up of harvesting in the Horseheaven hills shows that wheat on some of these ranches is running 30 to 35 bus. to the acre. In the western section wheat is low in growth, the heads are full and well developed and the wheat is running around 35 bus.—F. K. H.

Rockford, Wash., Aug. 25.—Crops are good this year and warehouses are being taxed to the limit. It appears all facilities operated by the Rockford Grain Growers, Inc., will not be able to handle the heavy crop. Yield is about 10 sacks per acre on peas and fall wheat about 30 bus.—Al Jansen, mgr.

Sprague, Wash., Aug. 20.—Grain hauled to the Keystone elevator, from farms in this area, tested No. 1. Joe Smith completed one field of 120 acres of Turkey red wheat which yielded 35 bus. to the acre. John Voss secured a yield of 47 bus. to the acre from a field planted to Fortyfold wheat.—F. K. H.

Goldendale, Wash., Aug. 30.—Now that harvesting operations in the Klickitat Valley are nearing completion and grain is being hauled in, it is apparent that the valley is not yielding a normal crop this year. The heads did not fill as they should. Quite a lot of smut also is evident which saps the strength of the plant.—F. K. H.

Greeley, Kan., Aug. 26.—Oats and wheat crops poor to fair this year. Most of the corn is good; the only thing that is wrong with corn is the acreage is too small. Quite a lot of hybrid corn is planted here the last few years. Flax crop was fair. Soybeans look good but need rain. It is getting rather dry here the last few weeks.—Greeley Co-operative Ass'n, George H. Lickteig, Mgr.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Sept. 1.—Oklahoma continues to suffer from drought, one of the worst in history, with the result that crop production in many lines has been cut in half and in some sections is a near failure. Preparations for wheat planting are being delayed, pastures are drying up and the feed crop will be extremely short. Since some portions of the state, centering around the middle east, have received practically no rainfall in three months, the situation is comparable to the dry years of 1931, 1935 and 1936, and only the fact that heavy rains in May replenished the supply of subsoil moisture has prevented real disaster.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 4.—Following is an estimate of major grain crops (in millions of bus.): Bread spring wheat, 250; durum wheat, 37; all spring wheat, 287; corn, 2,822; oats, 1,215. The whole state of Kansas is exceedingly dry, and there is but little moisture reserve even in the territories that were favored with good rains in July. Excessive heat is rapidly depleting the little moisture reserve that is left. Farmers are seeding wheat and will plant as much as possible. The greatest difficulty is in obtaining labor; also, many farmers in the western sections are firmly sold on summer fallow and will not increase heavily. Considerable wheat still on the ground in northwestern Kansas and also in eastern Colorado.—Mrs. E. H. Miller, statistician.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 31.—Average yields of grains are proving to be comparable with the best years of the past.—Jay G. Diamond, B. A. E.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 6.—The Wisconsin state department of agriculture today reported infestation of 57 state counties by the European corn borer. Following a corn borer survey by the department last month, 20 counties were added to the 37 in which infestations were reported a year ago. The new ones are Adams, Barron, Buffalo, Chippewa, Clark, Crawford, Eau Claire, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Lincoln, Monroe, Pierce, Polk, Richland, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Wood, and Pepin counties. A two-brooded strain of corn borer has descended from the original borers which invaded Wisconsin 12 years ago, E. L. Chambers, state entomologist, said, adding this means twice as many borers and double the damage to corn.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 1.—Corn made good to excellent progress over most of the north, while it deteriorated or there was poor progress in many southern localities. Its condition in the north is good to excellent except for a few areas, while in the south some localities have a good crop and elsewhere it is rated as poor. Firing or premature ripening is reported in localities of the south. Mainly slight, scattered damage from corn borer and in a few localities from chinch bug continues to be reported. In some localities a small amount has been cut for silage. Soybeans are good to excellent in the north and fairly good to good in the south. A small amount of beans has been cut for hay.—E. W. Holcomb, Meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Sept. 1.—Hot weather and an uneven distribution of moisture during August have brought about a rather critical situation in Kansas. Spotted rainfall has kept crops coming along in many localities, but other sections are dry, creating the need for a good general rain that would help late corn and feed crops, revive browning pastures and put the soil in proper condition for planting the 1944 wheat crop. While a fair crop of corn has matured, late corn is suffering from lack of moisture and part of it is going into silos. Sorghums also made a good early growth but the late crop has been deteriorating, especially in the western part of the state, where a number of fields have already been plowed up and the land made ready for wheat. Summer fallowed land, however, will produce heavy yields.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 4.—The early fields of soybeans are maturing rapidly, leaves starting to turn yellow, and in the dry area many leaves have already dropped off and pods are brown with the stalks still green. Forced ripening will result in a small sized bean, as well as a lighter yield. The later beans retain their green color and are podding good, although lack of moisture will ultimately show up in the yield. Practically all fields are being opened this year by cutting several swaths around the field for hay. The acreage cut for hay in the southern part of the State will be large. Although more weeds are showing up as fields settle, the fields through this central area are freer from grass and weeds than those in the northern counties. From present indications, approximately 3,500,000 acres will be harvested for commercial purposes which should average around 22 bushels per acre.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 4.—The probable United States corn crop is 2,834 million bushels, 41 million less than forecast a month ago by the government and 341 million less than the record crop of 1942. Production of spring wheat is estimated at 11 million bus. more than a month ago; oats, 44 million less. Condition of corn is 73% of normal, against 86 a year ago and then 10-year (1930-39) average of 64. The reduction resulted from drought in some of the middle Atlantic states, southcentral area and in the southwest. The heaviest losses occurred in Nebraska. Crop condition varies considerably in general, and favorable weather will be needed to mature late planted grain. Spring wheat threshing returns thruout the northwest generally are slightly larger than earlier indicated. Oats yields generally are disappointing except in the northwest. Soybeans production is estimated at 211,929,000 bus. for all states, compared with the government indication of 200,328,000 Aug. 1. Condition is 84% of normal compared with 88 last year and the 10-year average (1930-39) of 77.—C. M. Galvin, statistician, James E. Bennett & Co.

Stuttgart, Ark., Aug. 26.—We are having one of the worst droughts we have ever had in the history of our business. We have not had a general rain in this territory for ninety days, and all of our dry crops are practically destroyed. Unless we receive some rain during the month of August our soybeans will make very little. Late corn is burnt up as well as the Lespedeza crop. Cotton also is suffering very much with the late planted cotton being in the worst condition. We had an increase in our rice acreage this season but our water supply is running low. Several fields have been discarded because the farmers did not have enough water to irrigate them.—Jacob Hartz Seed Co., Jake Hartz, Jr.

Higginsville, Mo., Aug. 24.—Corn in central and northern Missouri is the best we have had for many years. South Missouri had some dry weather at the time their corn needed rain and their yield is cut, but most of Missouri, outside of the flooded district, is going to have the best yield had in many years. The hot weather and timely rains have brought the late planted corn up to normal. Rains the past weeks are helping pastures along and will insure good fall pastures. Some early reports of a shortage of hay but it looks like the hay crop will be up to normal. Soybeans in the soybean section of the state, are above normal. On account of the flooded area where soybeans were usually grown, the acreage is going to be cut below normal. The prospects for a good yield may mean as many bushels as we had last year.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

U. S. A. Flax Crop

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 4.—Receipts of new crop flaxseed at terminal markets have been disappointing, averaging less than half of last week's car receipts. Harvesting operations have generally been delayed by periodic showers, especially throughout northern Iowa and southern Minnesota. The car shortage situation is not as severe as it has been, and it is hoped that a period of clear weather may bring out heavier receipts. Purchasing of to arrive seed has been very brisk all week. Prices advanced promptly on last Monday to the ceiling of \$3.05 Minneapolis for No. 1 seed. The flax harvest is general in southeastern Montana but in the heavy producing areas of northeastern and north-central Montana only the earliest fields have as yet been cut. Some late planted flax is being damaged by grasshoppers. In California only a small amount of the northern flaxseed still remains to be marketed. Yields in the San Joaquin Valley have proved disappointing. In Kansas the crop is 90% marketed and in the opinion of local observers it will not come within half a million bushels of making the Government's indicated production figure of 2,195,000 bushels.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

Zenith Rice Yields 10 Bus. More

By J. H. GLASS

The importance of variety selection to successful farming was underscored at Stuttgart, Ark., Aug. 25 by the announcement that the Zenith rice planted on 102,410 acres in Arkansas will add more than one million dollars to the state's rice income. In pointing out this fact to the visitors attending the annual visiting day at the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture's Rice Branch Experiment Station near Stuttgart, L. C. Carter, assistant director in charge of the branch station, said that under present ceiling prices Zenith rice will return a profit in excess of \$10 more per acre than either Early Prolific or Blue Rose, formerly the two major varieties of rice in Arkansas. The larger profit per acre, he explained, is due to the greater yield of the Zenith variety which has ranged from 7.1 to 10.3 bushels more per acre than the other two varieties during the last nine-year period.

Wheat ground by Canadian mills totaled 104,807,801 bus. during the 12 months prior to Aug. 1, against 87,984,462 bus. during the preceding 12 months, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Creston, Wash., Aug. 30.—At the peak day of the season the United Grain Growers' elevator here has an intake of 25,200 bus., representing 207 loads brought in by 34 growers.—F. K. H.

Odessa, Wash., Aug. 21.—With two large elevators and a 120,000-bu. inclosed storage space here filled with wheat, the Odessa Union Warehouse Co. is completing an additional 80,000-bu. roofless inclosure supported by jacks for piling wheat outside.—F. K. H.

Nebraska City Nebr.—The difference in OPA corn ceilings that has prompted southern Nebraska farmers to ship their corn to Kansas may soon be rectified, Rudolph Nosky said. The ceiling price in Nebraska has been 92½¢ a bushel, compared with 1.05 in Kansas, leading Nebraska growers to ship corn to Kansas despite the needs of local feeders.—P. J. P.

Medford, Ore.—After a survey of the Rogue River Valley by R. G. Fowler, county agent, it is declared there is bound to be a severe hay shortage during the coming winter. The crop is at least 10 per cent lower than normal. A large part of what is left has been spoiled by rains of the past two weeks. Some of the better hay has been shipped out due to attractive prices.—F.K.H.

Wilbur, Wash. —The crop storage situation is acute, with wheat still being harvested, and the 1,000,000 bus. capacity of the combined warehouses and elevators being filled. More than 75,000 bus. of grain is being piled outside and arrangements are being made to pile about 50,000 additional bus. The crop averages 30 bus. an acre for the entire region. The quality is good, though some of the Bluestem and Baart shows damage from the extreme heat.—F. K. H.

Toronto, Ont.—The carry-over of Canadian oats, barley and flaxseed at the end of the crop year on July 31 reached a combined total of almost 238,000,000 bus., compared with less than 44,000,000 bus. at the end of the preceding year. This year's carry-over of oats and barley exceeds anything on record. The carry-over of oats in all positions is given at 149,324,136 bus., compared with 28,607,188 last year; barley, 69,253,707 bus. as against 10,821,462; rye, 15,277,088 bus. compared with 3,353,203, and flaxseed 3,740,121 as against 1,027,040 bus.

Soybean Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago	469,000	242,000	615,000	103,000
Indianapolis	33,600	15,000	28,000	60,000
Milwaukee	24,000	5,640	.....	.....
Minneapolis	.....	15,000	.....	.....
Omaha	9,000	.....	17,123	.....
Peoria	340,500	25,840	705,000	79,450
St. Joseph	16,500	9,000	1,500	.....
St. Louis	118,400	4,800	182,400	4,800

Barley Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	64,960	27,744	.....	.....
Chicago	2,145,000	1,346,000	782,000	429,000
Duluth	2,657,115	1,102,535	2,694,520	468,925
Ft. Worth	59,200	54,400	1,600	.....
Hutchinson	7,500	8,250	.....	.....
Indianapolis	20,000	18,000	24,000	.....
Kan. City	1,024,000	516,800	619,200	363,200
Milwaukee	5,484,679	3,592,040	1,770,120	916,225
Minneapolis	14,501,000	13,511,800	7,177,400	5,185,000
Omaha	1,316,800	547,200	1,091,200	373,150
Peoria	518,400	315,700	255,600	198,000
Philadelphia	1,815	.....	1,292	4,423
St. Joseph	260,750	70,000	196,000	33,250
St. Louis	742,900	217,600	430,400	128,000
Superior	1,381,153	646,471	713,190	390,539
Wichita	14,400	.....	14,400	2,811

Jordan, Man., Aug. 30.—The first car of 1943 wheat was loaded here on Aug. 28, in C. N. car 51082 and shipped over Canadian National lines consigned to the Manitoba wheat pool at Port Arthur. There were 2,053 bus. in the shipment. —

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 1.—Most years during August Michigan will ship approximately 2,500 cars of oats and barley, total being our harvest run. This year about 10 cars will be shipped out during August and at least 600 cars shipped in from the west for feed.—C. H. Runciman Co.

Odessa, Wash., Aug. 21.—W. C. Raugust, Odessa Trading Co. manager, said his firm has over 400,000 bus. of bulk wheat piled outside at the Batum, Moody, Ruff and Wheeler stations on the Milwaukee railway, with wheat still coming in at a rapid rate. He also advised that he has purchased some 250,000 bus. of this year's crop which he can not ship for lack of cars.—F. K. H.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 2.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain (expressed in bushels) were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ending Aug. 26 as compared with the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 3,239,646 (1,978,468); oats, 1,303,646 (613,642); barley, 1,238,261 (2,098,769); rye, 27,856 (366,422); flaxseed, 155,275 (22,049).—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion Statistician.

Winnipeg, Can., Sept. 2.—Deliveries of grain at country points continue to be limited by the elevator capacity and the quotas imposed by the Wheat Board. There has been only moderate improvement in the congestion at the head of the lakes and wheat continues to move out faster than it is being unloaded. Stocks of wheat at the Lakehead are now only 51 million bushels compared with 131 million bushels a year ago.—James Richardson & Sons Ltd.

CCC Offers to Buy Linseed Oil and Meal

In order to protect the support price to farmers the War Food Administration has announced offers by the Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase linseed oil and linseed oil meal from processors who pay not less than the specified support prices to farmers for 1943 crop flaxseed.

At Minneapolis the support price for No. 1 flaxseed is \$2.85 per bushel in carlots, and for No. 2 flaxseed \$2.80 per bushel. CCC offering price for linseed oil at Minneapolis is 13.5 cents per pound, and for 34 per cent protein content meal \$38 per ton bulk.

Differentials are provided for lower grades of flaxseed, and for less than carlots. Prices in other markets vary in accordance with location. Processor acceptances must be made not later than Sept. 15, 1943.

Prices offered by CCC for linseed oil are seven-tenths of a cent per pound below OPA ceilings, and for linseed meal \$2 per ton below the current ceiling. The CCC prices will provide processors margins averaging about \$14 per ton of flaxseed.

A G-707 offer supplements the CCC loan program announced on April 7, under which loans are made to farmers at the rate of \$2.85 per bushel for U. S. No. 1 flaxseed, basis Minneapolis.

Wheat Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	2,125,981	1,985,890	1,742,157	1,877,037
Chicago	7,912,000	2,069,000	3,120,000	1,618,000
Duluth	11,506,820	4,162,065	10,355,175	4,660,255
Ft. Worth	1,083,600	1,611,400	1,680,000	281,400
Hutchinson	1,923,750	2,278,800	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,780,000	975,000	915,000	375,000
Kan. City	12,754,800	8,650,800	12,700,700	5,582,800
Milwaukee	1,395,200	839,950	274,750	694,400
Minneapolis	22,668,000	13,687,500	15,808,500	6,048,000
Omaha	5,733,901	2,741,218	4,440,045	1,428,150
Peoria	1,883,600	386,435	1,967,000	762,356
Philadelphia	1,093,881	325,220	1,127,020	94,536
St. Joseph	2,000,000	1,073,800	1,264,000	622,400
St. Louis	9,650,900	4,408,500	7,244,700	3,403,000
Superior	5,912,727	2,914,254	4,840,109	2,692,755
Wichita	1,329,400	1,636,800	1,193,400	720,200



Alex. Christie, Winnipeg, Man., Pres.-Elect Grain Exchange

Rye Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	1,977	25,549	.....	.....
Chicago	877,000	168,000	503,000	282,000
Duluth	29,365	253,715	71,565	322,625
Ft. Worth	15,000	3,000	.....	.....
Hutchinson	.....	1,250	.....	.....
Indianapolis	48,600	117,000	3,600	33,500
Kansas City	379,500	46,500	133,500	61,500
Milwaukee	64,800	46,810	92,340	39,905
Minneapolis	1,495,500	2,140,500	1,566,000	862,500
Omaha	485,800	196,135	484,700	162,400
Peoria	61,200	25,200	46,400	22,800
Philadelphia	10,459	.....	586	1,996
St. Joseph	79,500	10,500	28,500	6,000
St. Louis	216,000	9,300	285,000	82,500
Superior	29,696	228,181	92,125	398,424
Wichita	4,800	.....	.....	.....

Corn Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	80,270	307,386	.....	.....
Chicago	9,114,000	6,111,000	2,044,000	4,216,000
Duluth	.....	475,865	3,575	1,009,860
Ft. Worth	33,000	121,500	1,500	18,000
Indianapolis	968,000	2,021,500	688,000	1,645,500
Kansas City	2,351,100	3,146,700	538,500	2,052,000
Milwaukee	663,920	266,600	58,410	605,000
Minneapolis	172,500	213,000	139,500	862,500
Omaha	1,946,700	1,178,112	1,797,600	1,425,200
Peoria	2,968,300	3,001,200	1,358,000	842,500
Philadelphia	3,049	4,571	8,093	124,828
St. Joseph	528,000	570,000	147,000	313,500
St. Louis	2,514,300	2,439,000	623,900	897,000
Superior	.....	524,650	3,703	546,198
Wichita	3,200	.....	3,200	.....

Oats Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	101,445	81,643	.....	.....
Chicago	3,399,000	2,508,000	2,012,000	1,527,000
Duluth	1,755,800	237,885	932,895	83,500
Ft. Worth	160,000	158,000	10,000	4,000
Indianapolis	726,000	546,000	358,000	250,000
Kansas City	1,716,000	908,000	1,122,000	616,000
Milwaukee	50,600	58,760	33,250	36,100
Minneapolis	9,051,750	9,605,250	6,329,250	4,587,750
Omaha	2,766,000	1,278,264	980,000	939,456
Peoria	423,200	249,000	310,000	184,000
Philadelphia	7,046	2,498	11,975	5,747
St. Joseph	1,116,000	696,000	280,000	106,000
St. Louis	1,864,800	452,000	1,183,200	356,000
Superior	1,175,859	169,904	966,310	103,000
Wichita	38,400	6,400	8,000	6,900

Power and Power Transmission—3

By C. M. PARK, Chief Engineer, Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau
From Discussion at the Meeting of Indiana Hay and Grain Dealers Ass'n.
[Continued from Grain & Feed Journals for August 11, page 109]

[Continued from Grain & Feed Journals for Aug. 25]

OVERLOAD CAPACITY: The rated capacity of a flat belt or V-belt drive can be described as the normal load it can pull continuously without excessive creep and without need for excessive belt tension. The rated capacities of both flat belt and V-belt drives can be determined readily from tables and formulas published by the belt manufacturers. Obviously, the rated capacity for a drive should be large enough for the load it has to pull if the service from the drive is to be reasonably satisfactory.

With certain types of load, however, a drive may be subjected to heavy momentary overloads, and it is very important that it have sufficient overload capacity to pull such momentary overloads. For properly designed flat belt drives operating with proper tension on the belt, the momentary overload capacity may be considered to be about 80 per cent, which means that a drive designed for 10 HP would be expected to pull 18 HP momentarily without damage to the belt and without excessive slipping. A V-belt drive under the same conditions could be considered to have an overload capacity of about 50 per cent, and a 10 HP drive would be expected to pull a momentary load of 15 HP without damage. With overloads exceeding these levels, the flat belt will probably be thrown off the pulley, but the V-belts won't be able to get out of their grooves and will probably be destroyed by friction from excessive slippage.

To provide for momentary overloads that might exceed the overload capacity of the belt, the belt manufacturers set up service factors to be used in the design of drives. These service factors are intended to take into account the nature of the load and also the nature of the driving device since both of these factors have a bearing on the actual overload that may be thrown on the drive.

WITH A SQUIRREL CAGE MOTOR driving a non-chokable load such as a fan, the maximum load on the drive will occur during starting at a point where the motor has reached 85 or 90 per cent of full load speed, and the load on the drive at that point may be 200 per cent of the motor rating. By using a service factor of 1.2 in the case of a flat belt, or a factor of 1.4 in the case of a V-belt, the rated load for which the drive was designed would be 1.2 or 1.4 times the rating of the driving motor, and the drive in either case would be capable of starting its load and bringing it up to speed without damage or excessive slippage.

In the case of a machine subject to choking down and stalling while running, the maximum load to which the drive may be subjected will be the full maximum output available from the driving device. In the case of a squirrel cage motor, it has been pointed out that this maximum output may be three or four times the rating of the motor. Consequently, in the design of a drive to transmit power from a squirrel cage motor to a machine which may choke down and stall while running, service factors must be used which will provide the necessary capacity for this maximum output. For a flat belt drive, a service factor of 2.2 will provide adequate capacity for the maximum output of the motor, and for a V-belt drive, a factor of 2.5 will provide the required capacity.

For example, a flat belt drive for an elevator leg or a sheller driven by a 10 HP motor should be designed for a load rating of 22 HP, and a V-belt drive under the same conditions should be designed for a rating of 25 HP.

SHORT CENTER DRIVES—When a strand of flexible material such as a belt is suspended in a horizontal or nearly horizontal

position, it hangs in a curve which is known mathematically as a catenary. The amount of sag in the center of this curve depends on the distance between supports, on the weight of the material per foot of length, and on the amount of tension. For a given amount of sag, the tension must be increased if the distance between supports is increased, and for a given tension, the sag increases as the distance between supports is increased.

With properly designed horizontal belt drives having considerable distance between centers, the required amount of belt tension can be maintained by tightening or loosening the belt to provide the proper amount of sag at full load. Since the materials of which belts are made are elastic, and since the tension on the tight side of a belt increases when the load increases, all belts tend to stretch when the load is increased and to shrink when the load is reduced. With a long center drive, the stretch that occurs when the belt is loaded simply increases the sag on the slack side, and the tension is maintained by the weight of the belt between the pulleys.

With a short center drive, the weight of the belt between pulleys is usually not sufficient to maintain proper belt tension, and it is necessary to provide the required operating tension by adjusting the distance between pulleys, or by some other means such as the use of an idler. If the belt tension must be high to transmit the required amount of power at full load, it is likely to be excessive at light loads or at no load. For this reason, a flat belt drive cannot usually be used successfully on short centers unless some automatic means is provided to maintain tension as the load increases from no load to full load.

In the case of a V-belt drive, the wedging action of the belts in the grooves reduces the amount of belt tension required for the transmission of a given amount of power, and the difference between no-load and full-load tension is not sufficient to produce excessive tension at no load or at light loads. Consequently, V-belt drives can be used successfully on short centers without need for automatic belt tension adjustment.

CCC Will Protect Flaxseed Support Price

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 28.—The C.C.C. Aug. 25 announced that in order to protect the flaxseed support price to farmers it will offer to purchase linseed oil and linseed meal from processors who pay not less than the specified support prices to farmers for the 1943 crop flaxseed. At Minneapolis the support price of No. 1 flaxseed is \$2.85 per bushel in carlots and for No. 2 flaxseed \$2.80 per bushel. C.C.C. is offering to buy linseed oil at Minneapolis at 13.5c per pound and linseed meal with 34% protein at \$38.00 per ton in bulk. Differentials are provided for lower grades of flaxseed and for less than carlots. Prices offered by C.C.C. for linseed oil are .7c per pound below the O.P.A.'s ceilings. For linseed meal the price is \$4.00 per ton below the present O.P.A. ceilings at Minneapolis and at other points it varies as much as \$6.00 per ton below the current ceilings. This offer of C.C.C.'s supplements the C.C.C. Loan Program announced on Apr. 7 under which loans are made to farmers at the rate of \$2.85 per bushel for U.S. No. 1 flaxseed basis Minneapolis. A storage payment of 7c per bushel to be made to the farmers storing flaxseed on their farms under a C.C.C. loan was announced at the same time.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

New Chief Grain Inspector of Mississippi

R. J. Landers has been appointed chief grain inspector for the State of Mississippi with headquarters at Stoneville.

Most of his time will be spent in the Delta section of the state where most of the grain is grown, the inspection service being relatively new since it is only in recent years that grain has been grown commercially in the state. Oats and soybeans are the main grain crops, the oats being used for feed and seed and the beans for oil and feed. In the Delta section are 20 oil mills doing a large business in crushing beans and cottonseed. The 1943 production in Mississippi is forecast by the Government as \$39,-298,000 bus. corn and 8,700,000 bus. oats.

The laboratory at Stoneville, which is in the Delta, is equipped with up-to-date apparatus for grading grain. Grain samples are sent to the laboratory in a moisture-proof container to be graded, and a certificate is sent to the sender the same day it arrives at the laboratory.

Mr. Landers is the holder of a B. S. degree in agriculture at Mississippi State College. He did special work in agronomy under Dr. A. D. Suttle, who is state seed analyst. He spent some time in the grain laboratory at Stoneville under the former chief grain inspector.

The acting director of the Omaha office of the O.P.A. is threatening to start prosecution of farmers, truckers and elevator operators in Nebraska and Iowa for dealing in corn above the ceiling price. He states that his investigators have discovered many violations around the boundaries of the corn ceiling districts. The practice of paying 10 cents per bushel to the farmer for shelling or hauling to the elevator is forbidden.

Higher prices during the 1943-1944 wheat marketing season (July to June) are indicated by (1) extremely large demand for wheat for feeding purposes and industrial uses, (2) prospects for a carry-over next July 1 much smaller than in recent years, (3) prospect for large requirements for grains and cereal products for liberated populations in the early post-war period, and (4) prospect of a subsidy or some type of adjustment which will permit wheat prices to advance above the loan basis even though the flour ceiling price is not changed.—Kansas State College.



R. J. Landers, Stoneville, Miss.,
Chief Grain Inspector

Washington News

A definite food production and pricing program outlined in black and white is demanded of the food administration and the O.P.A. by Chairman Fulmer of the House Agriculture Committee.

All but 62,000 bus. of the 112,000,000 bus. of corn on which loans were called on the 1938-42 crops have been redeemed, the C.C.C. reports, which might have been expected as the value of the corn for feeding hogs was much greater than the amount of the loan.

"Mixed grain containing at least 50% whole corn kernels, 10% or more of other grains is in my opinion a mixed grain which is not under price control save that if it was especially mixed for the purpose of feeding animal and poultry it would be a mixed feed subject to mixed feed regulations 378."—Norris J. Burke, chief counsel, O.P.A.

Workers released by their regular employers to help farmers harvest crops may be paid for the time away from their jobs, in a ruling by a regional war labor board. Employers will be required to report to the WLB the number of workers engaged in the harvest, the number of days each worked, and average weekly earnings. Each employee must furnish his employer with a written statement that he worked on a farm.

Marvin Jones, war food administrator, in a radio address pledged the administration to support farm prices at a level high enough to cover "the added risks and hazards that go with increased production. In my judgment," he declared, "the best way to get production is to have a definite support price that will last thruout the season." Jones also said the government would "stand ready to buy any surplus of a commodity" that might not move on the market at the support price, adding that "in some cases it might be necessary for the government to absorb a loss."

The War Food Administration has suspended restrictions on delivery of crude cottonseed, peanut, soybean and corn oils to refiners for the calendar quarter beginning Oct. 1 to facilitate the movement of these oils during the new crushing season. Authorizations for delivery to industrial users will continue to be obtained from the Food Distribution Administration. Crushing of the 1943 oil seed crops will be seasonally heavy in October, November and December. During this period, therefore, crude oil production will be greatly in excess of commercial consumption, and refiners should experience no difficulty in obtaining current requirements.

Western markets on Sept. 3 switched to the December futures as basis for trading in spot wheat at discounts and premiums.

To Restrict Use of Rice for Beer

Because of difficulties encountered by brewers in procuring adequate supplies of corn for use in beer production, there has been a trend toward the increased use of rice for this purpose. The industry normally consumes for brewing purposes grades of rice known as screenings, brewers' rice, and second heads, and there appears to be no reason why the brewing industry may not continue to use these grades.

However, it is not desirable that rice of table quality be diverted from food use, and a study of the situation has, therefore, been undertaken by the War Food Administration.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Government feed wheat prices in this area for September remain the same as in August, \$1.06 per bushel.

Rice millers are reported to have held themselves out to be jobbers and retailers as well, billing the rice to themselves to collect the markups of wholesalers and jobbers.

The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Ass'n of Roland, Ia., is said to have settled a claim of the government for \$453.69 damages for selling corn above the ceiling, for \$151.23.

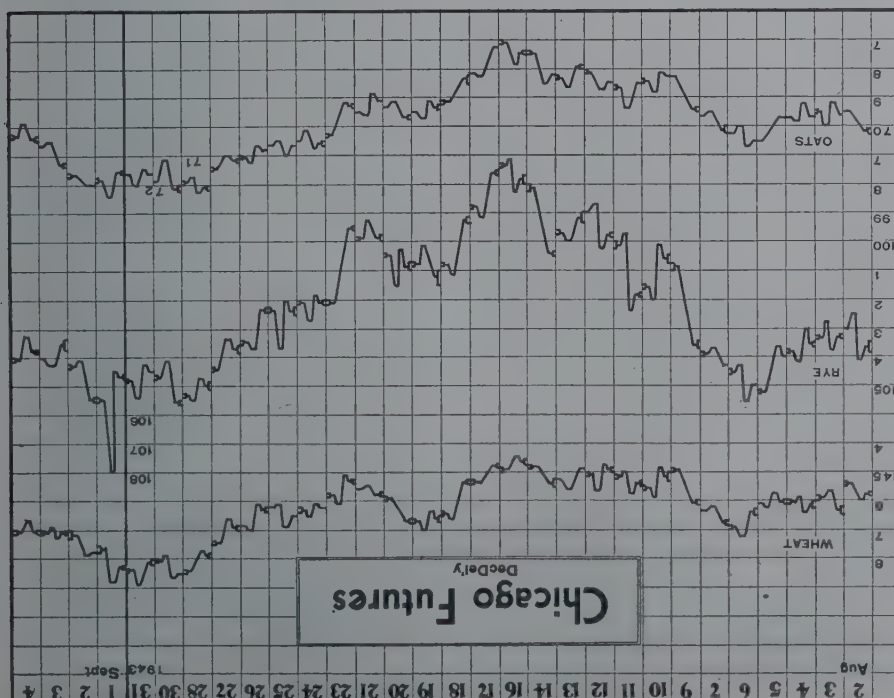
Country shippers buying from producers cannot add anything to their ceiling on car load sales but can add 4c mark up on wholesale sales of more than 60,000 pounds and 8c on retail sales of less than 60,000 pounds, but retail sales can be made only to feeders. To this wholesale and retail mark up you can add 2c a bushel for sacking plus cost of sacks.—G. E. Blewett, Sec'y, Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, oats, rye, barley for September delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Option		Wheat														
	High	Low	Aug. 25	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 3	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 6	Sept. 7	Sept. 8	
Chicago	152	131½	144½	145½	146½	146½	146½	146½	145½	145½	145	145½	145½	145½	145½	145½	
Winnipeg*	111½	96	109½	109½	108½	108½	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½	108½	108½	109½	110	110	
Minneapolis	144	131½	136½	138	138½	139½	138½	139½	139½	138½	138½	138½	138½	138½	138½	138½	
Kansas City	142½	134½	138½	138½	140	140½	140½	141	141	140½	140½	140½	140½	140½	141	141	
Duluth, durum	144½	135½	138	140½	139½	140½	140½	141½	141½	140	141½	141½	141½	141½	142½	142½	
Milwaukee	151½	138½	144½	145½	145½	146½	146½	146½	146	145	145½	145½	145½	145½	145½	145½	
			Oats														
	High	Low	Aug. 25	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 3	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 6	Sept. 7	Sept. 8	
Chicago	74½	52½	72½	73½	74	74½	74	74	74½	73½	73	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½	
Minneapolis	71½	54½	67½	68½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	69½	68½	68½	68½	69	69	
Milwaukee	74½	54½	72½	73½	74	74½	74½	74½	74½	73½	73	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½	
			Rye														
	High	Low	Aug. 25	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 3	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 6	Sept. 7	Sept. 8	
Chicago	114	78½	101½	102½	103½	103½	102½	103½	104½	102½	102	101½	102½	102½	102½	102½	
Minneapolis	107½	77½	94½	95½	96½	97½	96½	97	97½	97½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	
Winnipeg*	103½	70½	94½	95½	96½	97½	97½	98½	99½	98½	97½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	
Duluth	97½	88½	94½	95½	96½	97½	96½	97	97½	97½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	
			Barley														
	High	Low	Aug. 25	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 3	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 6	Sept. 7	Sept. 8	
Minneapolis	106½	88½	104	104½	105	105	105½	105½	104	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	105	105	

*October delivery.



Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye
June 12	35,277	16,538	14,919	40,939
June 19	37,095	16,031	14,651	40,761
June 26	37,479	15,574	15,574	39,357
July 3	38,532	15,600	15,600	37,189
July 10	42,676	15,222	15,222	36,338
July 17	48,400	16,217	16,217	38,137
July 24	50,217	17,361	17,361	38,919
July 31	50,890	17,990	17,990	38,179
Aug. 7	52,428	17,885	17,885	38,642
Aug. 14	53,419	18,991	18,991	40,890
Aug. 21	53,420	19,180	19,180	40,653
Aug. 28	52,516	19,437	19,437	38,354
Sept. 4	49,089	20,277	20,277	37,239

Books Received

GRADING SOYBEANS.—The "9 Steps in Grading Soybeans" are stated briefly in a leaflet issued by the Extension Service of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, stating the procedure and the reasons. Readers of the Journal can get a free copy by addressing Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agri., A.W.I.-35.

"THE ABC OF ELECTRONICS AT WORK": The fundamental principles of the six basic ways in which electronic tubes function are explained in a new 36 page booklet announced by Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co. Schematic drawing of the tube construction and diagrams showing the typical circuits for the various functions are used to explain how electronic tubes rectify, amplify, generate, control, transform light into current and current into light. Industrial and military applications for each of the six basic functions are described and illustrated in this booklet, "THE ABC OF ELECTRONICS AT WORK." High frequency heating, dynetric balancing, resistance welding control, radio and radio-telephony, television, Precipitron, industrial and medical x-ray are a few of the electronic devices that are included. A copy of booklet B-3260 may be secured from Department 7 N 20, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Soybean Ass'n Holds War Conference

Two government officials were listened to with great interest at the annual war conference of the American Soybean Ass'n, held Sept. 5 and 6 at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

J. E. Johnson of Champaign, Ill., was elected pres., and Howard Roach of Plainfield, Ia., vice pres.

A resolution was adopted favoring repeal of taxes on oleomargarine, and another favoring the use of soy flour in wheat bread without having it classed as an adulterant.

O. D. KLINE, former Iowa Agricultural Adjustment Administrator and now with the A. A. A. at Washington, spoke on "The 1943 Soybean Oil Meal Distribution Program."

Mr. Kline told of the efforts to avoid the mistakes of the last year and to put an end to the acute shortage of protein feeds.

OBJECTIVES SOUGHT.—The regulations and limitations on sales and distribution of soybean oilmeal are to:

Keep available supplies moving.

Assure state and areas their proportionate share of available supplies.

Invite maximum participation by the people most experienced in handling these commodities.

The participation of the war food administration in the program to distribute supplies will be done through state war boards assisted by advisory committees of the feed industry.

TEN PER CENT RESERVE.—An order is being prepared to require processors to sell no more than 90 per cent of their production no more than 60 days ahead. The other 10 per cent will be held back as reserve, subject to allocation by W. F. A., until the twenty-fifth of the month in which produced, according to the plan outlined.

If certain states or areas are lacking in supplies of protein feed, certain mills can be designated to ship to certain states or areas to make up the deficit. State war boards are to handle such adjustments in supply.

It is known that the original plan proposed by the A. A. A. called for holding to 25 per cent of the soybean oilmeal supply in reserve and it is said to be possible that the amount will be increased above the 10 per cent figure.

J. H. LLOYD, of Chicago, assistant regional director of the Commodity Credit Corporation, outlined the "Commodity Credit Corporation's 1943 Price Supporting and Processing Program" which is given in detail elsewhere in this number of the Journal. He said: "The price will be supported at a basis of \$1.80 a bushel and if the trade does not buy the beans the county A. A. A. committees will buy them for the Commodity Credit Corporation."

Canada exported 36,943,288 bus. of wheat during the 9 months August to April, 1943, against 116,366,801 bus. during the like months of the preceding crop year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Heavy Penalty for Violating Corn Ceiling

The Ursa Farmers Co-operative Co., operating a grain elevator on the C., B. & Q. Railroad at Ursa, Ill., is defendant in a suit brought by the district Office of Price Administration in the federal district court at Springfield, Ill., to recover \$21,225 damages for having resold corn above the ceiling prices.

R. K. Sickles, manager, to keep livestock from starving, went out and bought corn above the ceiling and sold to feeders in need at about the same price, not making any profit on the deal.

The government charges that the resale amounted to \$7,075 above ceiling prices, and claims as damages three times that amount.

One farmer, John E. Frazier, was charged with selling 4,400 bus. to the elevator company at \$1.25 per bushel, or 28.5c above the ceiling. He settled with the government for \$1,897.67.

Another farmer, Frank Fellheimer of Macomb, settled for \$286.93. Mr. Fellheimer says: The farmers were desperate, and the elevator went out and bought corn to sell to them at cost. The chief trouble is the government encouraged us all this spring to increase our live stock. Those who did found no feed available and all of them were looking for corn. They told me at Springfield I should have written the OPA and found out what the ceiling was, but on the whole they treated me fairly—just took away the difference between the ceiling and selling price, plus half again as much for a penalty.

Walter Meeker and Grover Meeker sold corn to the elevator company above the ceiling and settled with the government for \$819.94.

A total of 51,393 bus. of corn was involved. Judge Chas. G. Briggie issued an injunction restraining the company from paying more than the ceiling price, and gave the company 20 days to answer the damage suit.

Drawing Business Through Attractive Surroundings

The operators of lines of elevators in western Canada have induced their station managers to try to attract new customers through a series of cash awards for landscaping the elevator grounds, or marking the driveways with white-washed stones, boulders and shrubbery, and keeping all surroundings free from rubbish.

The very fact that the elevator operators continue to encourage the station managers to keep their grounds clean and attractive is conclusive evidence of the business-getting influence of smooth, well marked roadways and pleasing surroundings.

The pleasing, well marked roadway leading to the elevator of N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd., at Indian Head, Sask., is a good example of what can be accomplished by careful planning and industry.



Attractive Roadway Leading to N. M. Paterson & Co.'s Elevator at Indian Head, Sask.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "If inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Shipping Notices

(Form 3—Duplicating)

It is to shipper's advantage to advise receiver, broker or buyer promptly of any shipment of grain loaded for his account and of real help to consignee in handling shipments efficiently and without demurrage. Shipping notices Form 3 contain spaces for

"Date B/L, Initials, Car Number, Seal Numbers, Kind and Grade, Station From, Weight, Bushels. Billed shipper's order notify; draft for \$.....; made through bank of to apply on sale of bushels made"

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates. Heavy pressboard, hinged top cover, with two sheets of carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ozs. Order Form 3 SN. Single copy, 80c; three copies, \$2.20, plus postage.

For Sale by

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Fort Smith, Ark.—Water from a burst sprinkler system main recently flooded the basement of the Stillwater Milling Co., about two feet deep and damage to stored wheat, corn, barley and other grains was estimated at about \$2,000.

Paragould, Ark.—A soybean elevator is being built for Alvin Samuel and Ray Goodwin, of concrete piers and frame construction, with storage bins for 4,000 bus., which also can be used for loading out grains. An old warehouse was razed to make room for the new building.—P. J. P.

Caraway, Ark.—The L. G. Carter gin burned Aug. 25 with a loss estimated at more than \$33,000. A bale of cotton caught fire in the dryer before workmen left the plant that night, but it was thought this blaze had been extinguished. The fire was discovered two hours after the men had left. The plant had been remodeled recently.—P. J. P.

Stuttgart, Ark.—Organization of the Producers Rice Mill, Inc., has been announced by V. L. Tindall, pres. Other officers are Roy McCollum, vice pres.; H. W. Harper, treas., and H. M. Alderson, manager. Stockholders are 62 leading rice growers of the Stuttgart section. Paid-in-capital amounts to \$162,750 with \$500,000 authorized. The mill will begin operating in the plant formerly owned by the Standard Rice Mill of Houston, Tex. Mr. Tindall announced the purchase of the property for \$125,000. The mill is in good condition, altho it has been run only periodically in recent years and was idle last year. It was built in 1916 at a cost of \$400,000. Appraised value is \$250,000. Mr. Alderson, general manager of the new concern, and Mr. Harper, sales manager, have been associated with the Arkansas Rice Growers' Ass'n since its organization in 1921.—J. H. G.

CALIFORNIA

Red Bluff, Cal.—Stock owned by W. H. and A. H. Macy was damaged by fire on Aug. 15.

Puente, Cal.—The Stafford Feed Mill & Warehouse burned early Aug. 19, the loss estimated at \$20,000.

Gridley, Cal.—Walter Jansen & Son are building an addition to their feed mill. The modern fire-proof building, located on the site of the old rice mill that burned several years ago, is being increased a third by the new addition. The office entrance of the plant is in the northwest corner where also is located the retail department for chicken and garden supplies. The north tower encloses the grain cleaner. The central third of the structure is the main warehouse, at present stacked full of produce awaiting treatment and the finished product ready for shipment. The new addition is to the south. The south tower, still unclosed, houses the new cleaning gravity system to handle winter peas, grown in this section as a seed crop, to be shipped to the southern states for use as a soil enricher or cover crop. In addition to peas the bean crop was considered by Jansen's in making the new installments which can also be used as an auxiliary to the grain cleaner in the north tower when needed. The new roofed concrete platform is along the east wall of the building, parallel to the railroad track, supplanting the old 30-ft. bridge over which all cars were loaded. Fumigation by a treatment of methyl bromide is done in addition to cleaning, separating and milling of grains and legumes.

San Gabriel, Cal.—Quick work of firemen was credited with saving the Ambler Milling Co.'s mill on South San Gabriel Blvd., recently when fire broke out in a bin of fish meal. Firemen succeeded in confining the blaze to the bin and that portion of the mill containing the meal, altho the entire plant was threatened. Spontaneous combustion is credited with starting the blaze in the bin containing eight tons of fish meal.

Pasadena, Cal.—Herbert V. Nootbaar is the new president and general manager of the Taylor Milling Corp., J. Hartley Taylor recently announced. The board of directors recently created the new position of president of the board and Mr. Taylor, who has been president and general manager of the company for many years, was chosen to fill this new office. Mr. Nootbaar was named to succeed Mr. Taylor. Mr. Nootbaar has been with the company for nearly 20 years.

CANADA

Vancouver, B. C.—Vernon Lester, local manager for Kerr Gifford & Co., was elected president of the Vancouver Grain Exchange. D. Roy Davis, of Buckerfield's, Ltd., was named vice-pres. J. J. Hamilton, sec'y of the exchange since its inception, was re-elected.

Peterborough, Ont.—Quaker Oats Co. of Canada has been incorporated as an automatically-directed branch of the parent company at St. Joseph, Mo. R. R. Faryon is president and general manager of the Canadian unit. Other officers are: James G. Wharry, vice-pres. and ass't general manager; L. F. Watermuller, treas.; R. E. Coon, sec'y; G. B. Whitfield, controller; L. P. Ingram, ass't treas.-sec'y; J. E. Sullivan, ass't controller.

Winnipeg, Man.—The agriculture department announced Aug. 31 that to speed up the movement of wheat, oats and barley for feed for livestock in eastern Canada, such grain containing up to one per cent dockage may now be shipped direct from country points in western Canada without stop-off for cleaning at Fort William or Port Arthur. The department said the concession was an emergency one only, intended to help relieve the bottleneck due to congested facilities at the lakehead terminals. Such grain will be eligible for free freight and other subsidies which are now in effect.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—Gordon Jones, district manager of the Longmont Elevators at Longmont, Louisville and Frederick, was promoted to comptroller in the head office of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. and has taken up his work here.

Longmont, Colo.—William Hurd of Berthoud is new district manager for Longmont Elevators. He succeeds Gordon Jones who held the position since 1940 and has been promoted to the head office at Denver. Mr. Hurd is a veteran employee of the company.

Eaton, Colo.—F. M. Vickery and B. B. Botts, of Longmont, have taken over the Northern Implement & Grain Co. here, and at Gaelton and Fossil. They are president and vice-pres., respectively, of the new firm that will operate the business, other men associated with them being Sam Tepper, Denver, sec'y-treas., and Ralph Strong, Greeley, manager. The firm name has been changed to The Northern Grain & Bean Co., Inc. Vickery and Botts will continue to operate their grain business in Berthoud.

Simla, Colo.—J. C. Schuster has opened Schuster's Feed Store in the Henneman Elevator. He managed the Farmers Co-op. Elevator for 10 years prior to its sale a few weeks ago. Mr. Schuster will operate the elevator and carry on a general feed business. Needed repairs have been made and the elevator put in good shape.

Denver, Colo.—The Securities and Exchange Commission on Sept. 2 set Sept. 14 for a hearing on the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co.'s registration for sale of stock under the securities act of 1933. Among the particular items to be considered will be "incompleteness of statements made relating to the sale of 4½ million dollars of investments and the failure to indicate the purpose to which the proceeds were devoted," and "failure to indicate the nature and character of the changes in the company's capital structure which have occurred since May 22, 1933," the hearing order said.

ILLINOIS

Lawndale, Ill.—The Terminal Grain Co. has built a new driveway to its elevator.

LaSalle, Ill.—The Continental Grain Co. recently installed new Calumet Cups in its elevator.

Peoria, Ill.—The Gateway Milling Co. plant is undergoing extensive repairs, H. W. Foss having the contract.

Danforth, Ill.—Edgar Brockman, manager of the Danforth Farmers Grain Co., has purchased 100 acres of land northwest of Perdueville.

Kings, Ill.—George Strommel, of Oregon, recently purchased the White Rock Elvtr. Co. elevator, and has taken up his residence here.

Plainfield, Ill.—The Plainfield Grain Co. recently sustained a fire loss in its coal shed, probably caused by spontaneous ignition in coal.

St. Joseph, Ill.—C. L. Maddock has accepted a position as buyer at the Champaign County Grain Ass'n elevator at Peters Siding, near here.

Paxton, Ill.—Lyle Hollis is new manager of the Paxton Farmers Grain Co., succeeding Earl Albee, entering on his duties at the elevator Sept. 1.

Grant Park, Ill.—We have had the largest bushel volume in the history of the company, 657,432 bus.—Whitaker Farmers Co-operative Grain Co.

Bryce (Milford R. F. D. 2), Ill.—We have installed a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale in our south elevator.—Bryce Farmers Grain Co., Robert R. Kohlman, mgr.

Rushville, Ill.—Vassar Vancil has sold his feed mill to L. R. Baker of Woodstock Township, who has taken possession and will operate the business. Vancil has entered the armed forces.

Jerseyville, Ill.—William Augustus Cockrell, 84, engaged in the grain business in Jersey County for many years, died Aug. 11 at St. Frances Hospital, Evanston, Ill., where he had been a patient for five weeks following a heart attack.

Ottawa, Ill.—George W. Gurney, employed for the past 7½ years as manager of the farm implement division of the Wallace Grain & Supply Co., has resigned and has entered into a partnership to operate the Gurney Implement Co.

Clifton, Ill.—The Clifton Grain Co. elevator has been purchased by Harold Morgan of Buckley from Fred Stout and J. W. Overacker. Possession will be given Oct. 1. Mr. Overacker, veteran grain merchant, is retiring, to reside in Nebraska. Mr. Stout will continue in the grain business in Ashkum.

Hayes, Ill.—The Douglas County Grain Co. has been authorized by the WPB to build two large concrete bins at its local elevator, to be used for soybean and grain storage. Capacity of the bins will be 30,000 bus. Contract for construction was awarded the Reeser Const. Co. Harry Carrell is elevator manager.

Marissa, Ill.—Philip Knecht is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator, operated by the Marissa Elvtr. Co. Mr. Knecht for the past 20 years has served as Road Commissioner of Marissa Township. He succeeded James McKinley at the elevator, who was forced to retire as manager this summer on account of ill health.

Millstadt, Ill.—William N. Baltz, 83, former congressman, miller and banker, died at his farm home near here recently. With his brother Fred he started the Millstadt Milling Co. about 50 years ago. He retired from active business several years ago because of ill health, but continued to spend much time at the mill greeting customers and friends.

Cadwell, Ill.—The Moultrie Grain Ass'n held its annual meeting Aug. 11, at the Baptist Church of Arthur, Ill., where a chicken dinner was served by the ladies of the church to 200 persons. A dividend of 8 per cent was paid on preferred stock and a refund of 1c per bushel was paid to all patrons of the elevator. Walter Henkel is manager and William Vandever, assistant manager.

Kewanee, Ill.—W. D. Weber, manager of the Kewanee Farmers Co-Operative Elvtr. Co., addressed a group of 100 farmers and feeders in a meeting held here recently to consider war food problems. The fact that, because of present War Food Administration ruling, 80 per cent of the corn produced locally (a section of Illinois having the largest hog population and growing bumper crops of corn and other grain, it was pointed out by M. L. Hay, attorney) and sold to the elevators must be shipped out and that leaves but 20 per cent to sell to the feeders of live stock and poultry, many of whom will of necessity be forced to sell stock and poultry before reaching usual maturity, was discussed. A resolution was unanimously passed directed to congressmen and senators from Illinois asking them to bring pressure to bear on the W.F.A. for changing the system. Movies were shown in explanation of the food conservation program.

CHICAGO NOTES

Charles A. Rhode, 67, broker, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade for 43 years, died Aug. 29 in the Illinois Masonic Hospital.

The amendment to Rule 232-A on rates of commission chargeable to non-members for receiving and selling or for buying and shipping soybeans was adopted by a vote of 328 to 14.

Lt. Edward R. Bacon, III, son of Edward R. Bacon, Jr., president of the grain company bearing his name and member of the Board of Trade, has been reported missing in action as of Aug. 11. Lt. Bacon is married and father of a baby girl whom he has never seen. He was apprised of the baby's birth thru radio broadcasts beamed to Aleutian base by powerful San Francisco station last May 18. Lt. Bacon was a heroic bombing plane pilot in a devastating raid on Attu.

INDIANA

Argos, Ind.—The Argos Elvtr. Co. recently installed new Calumet Cups in its elevator.

Ewing, Ind.—The Ewing Milling Co. recently installed new Calumet Cups in its plant.

Edgerton, Ind.—The Edgerton Grain & Coal Co. has installed a new sheller and will add a cleaner.—A. E. L.

Harrisville, Ind.—Alvin Harbison was appointed manager of the Harrisville Grain Co., which recently acquired this elevator.—A. E. L.

Uniondale, Ind.—Bear & Legge have installed a new sheller and conveyor, together with a corn cleaner, and cemented the basement.—A. E. L.

Corunna, Ind.—The Corunna Feed Mill is installing a cob crusher for making chick litter. The 7½ h.p. motor will be direct connected and be without belts.—A. E. L.

Keystone, Ind.—Ted Felt, employee of the Hoosier Grain & Supply Co., has been named manager of the company's local elevator, succeeding Ross Lockwood who resigned.

Akron, Ind.—The Haldeman-Baum Co. recently installed a new sheller and cleaner, feed grinder and mixer in its elevator. A new dump and drag have been built in the driveway.

West Lebanon, Ind.—Hiram Jones, who owns and operates the Hiram Jones Elevator, recently fell, fracturing his hip. He was taken to the Lake View Hospital, Danville, for surgery Aug. 21.

Churubusco, Ind.—A new cob and dust house with new sheller and leg are among the improvements at the Churubusco Grain & Coal Co. elevator. A cob crusher for making chick litter will be also installed.—A. E. L.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members recently enrolled in the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Inc., include the following: Valentine Elevator, Mentone; Paoli Milling Co., Inc., Paoli; Kinsinger's Coal & Feed Sales, Cambridge City; Frank Lawson & Son, Lagro; M. N. Hardy & Son, Scottsburg; B. J. Gibson, Indianapolis.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Vincennes, Ind.—Walter Kirsch has been promoted to be manager of the Atlas Mills, succeeding Marion Smith, resigned. Mr. Kirsch formerly was office manager and has been employed by the concern since 1928. Miss Helen Shaw is now office manager.

Lafayette, Ind.—Plans are being made to hold a Feed Nutrition School at Purdue University again this year, sponsored by the Indiana Feed Conservation Council. Exact dates have not been announced but it will be held some time late in September or early in October.

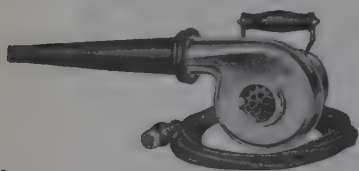
LaFontaine, Ind.—Local elevators starting Aug. 21 will close at noon each Saturday until further notice because of the shortage of help, the Farmers Co-operative and A. B. Martin & Son have announced. This gives the owners a chance to make necessary repairs to machinery and equipment.

Washington, Ind.—Ed F. Keith, who recently purchased the old Utterback feed mill at South East Fourth St. and the B. & O. railroad, is making extensive improvements thruout the mill. The new firm will be the Ed F. Keith Feed Mill. A complete line of commercial feeds and concentrates will be handled along with the regular custom grinding and mixing service.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The regular dinner meeting of the Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held here the evening of Sept. 13, 7:15 o'clock, at the Wayne Hotel. Round table discussion of grain, feed and hay dealers' problems will take place, a special added feature of the evening's program being a talk by Joseph Bidwell, field supervisor, Inter-city Credit Bureau, Warsaw. His subject will be "Government Rules and Regulations for Credits."—L. R. Rumsyre, sec'y.

Lafayette, Ind.—The Lafayette Co-operative Elvtr. Co. continues operation under its former by-laws, with the board of directors it has for the past 20 years, W. L. Woodfield, manager. The Tippecanoe County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n, Inc., merged with the company last May. In the merger the Lafayette Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is handling the Farm Bureau trade marked supplies along with its other lines of merchandise that it has stocked and handled for many years. By the merger the Tippecanoe County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n's customers have been given custom grinding and mixing services, which they did not have before.

Elwood, Ind.—Plans for the erection of a \$60,000 concrete elevator to replace the structure destroyed by fire on the night of Aug. 3 are being made by officials of the Kiefer Feed & Supply Co. and farmers of the surrounding community. Local and state O.P.A. and War Production Board officials have approved the plans, which are now being considered by authorities in Washington. Latest type machinery will be installed in the new elevator, including adequate facilities for grinding and mixing feeds and cleaning grains. Some portable equipment will be obtained to handle soybeans until the new elevator is erected, company officials announced.



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**GRAIN ELEVATORS
AND FEED PLANTS**

IOWA

Orange City, Ia.—Gerrit Riphagen recently sold his mill.

Reinbeck, Ia.—An alfalfa plant will be constructed here, to cost approximately \$15,000.

Bloomfield, Ia.—Ralph Whitacre is manager of a new feed store opened here by the Walker Mill & Feed Co.

Berne (Ute P. O.), Ia.—Mail addressed to the Berne Elevtr. Co. has been returned by the post office marked "out of business."

Ashton, Ia.—We are repairing one of the legs in the elevator, the work expected to require about two weeks.—Farmers Elevator Co.

Belmond, Ia.—General Mills' option on the local American Crystal Sugar plant was extended, recently, for a period of thirty days.

West Bend, Ia.—The Davenport Elevtr. Co. has built an addition to its elevator office. Water has been put in and modern plumbing installed.

Clutier, Ia.—Joe A. Rayman, who recently purchased the feed business formerly owned by Chas. Cizek, is devoting his full time to its operation.

Grundy Center, Ia.—J. Clyde Smith, owner and former operator of the Clyde Smith Elevator now leased to Geo. Beenken, recently sold his recreation parlor.—A. G. T.

Dike, Ia.—Clifford Gregory was re-elected manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator at the recent annual meeting of directors. The company is completing a soybean processing mill.

Keosauqua, Ia.—James W. Wiley has purchased the Dorothy Bros. feed business and will operate the store as the Wiley Feed & Grain Co., under the management of Walter DeHart.

Nora Springs, Ia.—Henry C. Hamilton, 82, who formerly operated what is now the Farmers Elevator, selling the business to the present owners in 1914, died Aug. 3 at the Thomas Rest Home in Ontario, Cal.

Clarksville, Ia.—C. C. Green & Son sold their coal business to a local lumber yard. Due to the scarcity of lumber and machinery they are unable to rebuild their elevator which was destroyed by fire last July 22.—A. G. T.

Beaman, Ia.—C. E. Gorsbeck is new manager of the Beaman Co-operative Elevator, succeeding the late Ennis Elliott. He has been with the company as tank wagon man and assistant in the elevator for a number of years.

Everly, Ia.—Quick work by firemen recently saved the Hunting Elevtr. Co. elevator from heavy loss by fire which destroyed the cupola. The 20,000 bus. of flax, corn and oats in the structure however were damaged by water.—E. M.

Cherokee, Ia.—A group of Iowa feed and grain men were here recently conferring with Senator Guy M. Gillette and Rep. Chas. B. Hoeven at Hotel Lewis. The session was one of a series sponsored by the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

Traer, Ia.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. is constructing a new feed and seed warehouse, 20 x 44 ft., located immediately south of the elevator. It is to be a hollow tile building with 10 ft. sides and will double the present feed and seed storage capacity of the firm.

Badger, Ia.—Cecil Rosling, formerly manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Coal Co. at Fort Dodge, is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. elevator, succeeding Glenn Pogeler, who is now located at Manly.—Art Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Jolley, Ia.—Fire that broke out in the pit of the Jolley Farmers Co-op. Elevator recently was extinguished with very little damage resulting. Manager John E. Swenson and other residents carried water, tossing it into the pit, when the fire was discovered, holding down the blaze until the arrival of the Pomeroy fire department.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—George Jeffers, formerly manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co. at Roelyn, is manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Coal Co., succeeding Cecil Rosling, who resigned to accept a position with the Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. at Badger.—A. G. T.

Newell, Ia.—Franklin Willadson, manager of Galbraith & Co., reported a new grain man arrived at his home on Aug. 31. The lad weighed 9 lb. 13 oz. so it won't be long before he will be helping relieve the manpower shortage. Latest reports were mother and baby doing fine.—Art Torkelson.

Cartersville, Ia.—The Cartersville Supply Co. was bid in by a local group of farmers who will continue to operate the business. Chris Adams, who has acted as receiver and manager, retired. Harry Gardewine who was assistant is the new manager of the business.—Art Torkelson.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Grain and feed dealers here have organized a novel club, one without officers or dues, meetings to be held every three months. A com'te of four is responsible for the gatherings to be called when matters of importance are to be discussed. The next regular meeting will be held in September.

Clinton, Ia.—Work of converting the Mac-X Feed Milling Co. plant on Twelfth Ave., So., into a soybean processing plant of Pillsbury Feed Mills is well under way. There will be a complete face-lifting of present buildings, the structural steel framework to be utilized with poured concrete exterior and new floors after which machinery will be installed.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Twelve boys ranging in age from 5 to 14 years were arrested recently as vandals by police when the officers responded to a report that a group of boys were stealing grain, breaking windows with sling shots and smoking around the Scoular-Bishop Grain Co. elevator at Thirteenth St. and First Ave. Their case was turned over to the juvenile authorities for investigation.

Logan, Ia.—The Cutler Feed & Produce Co. elevator has been sold to E. A. Milligan & Son of Des Moines, possession given at once. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Cutler, former owners, will continue to operate their feed and produce business. E. A. Milligan & Son plan extensive rebuilding of the elevator and construction of a large ear corn crib. John Berogan, who has been manager of the company's elevator at Lena, will manage the local plant, taking over his new duties Sept. 1.

Oskaloosa, Ia.—J. H. Wake will build an addition to his feed mill to house a new mixing plant that will double the mixing capacity of the mill and meet the increased war time demands for Wake Feeds. The building will be 32 x 40 ft., one story, constructed of tile, brick and cement, and will be located west of the main building. New machinery for the building as well as some new equipment for the present plant has arrived.

Muscataine, Ia.—An additional building will be built north of the present distillery, to be used to dry distillery grain into cattle feed, G. A. Kent, president, and S. G. Stein, vice-pres., of the Grain Processing Corp., announced. All residue of the grain used for making alcohol will be processed in this new building. Frank J. Prochaski, former science instructor in Muscatine junior college, has been appointed to the technician staff of the corporation.

Dysart, Ia.—The Tama-Benton Grain Co. stockholders recently voted to increase its capital stock from \$8,000 to \$30,000. The by-laws were amended by inserting therein the following: "The board of directors are empowered to purchase real estate only upon the authorization of stockholders at a regular or special meeting" following a controversy on the proposal to permit real estate purchase. The real estate involved is reported to be that owned by another Dysart elevator firm, and if the purchase is completed the owner of the other firm is to become manager of the Tama-Benton company.

KANSAS

Hoxie, Kan.—The E. C. Wyatt Grain Co. recently installed new Calumet Cups in its elevator.

Moundridge, Kan.—The Moundridge Mfg. Co. sustained an electrical damage loss recently.

Newton, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. sustained a minor electrical damage loss in August.

Columbus, Kan.—Daniel W. Robeson, 69, engaged in the grain and elevator business for 50 years, died recently.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Farmers Co-operative Commission Co. sustained an electrical damage loss in August.

Junction City, Kan.—F. A. Daugherty, for the last 15 years sales manager for the Arnold Milling Co., is new manager of the Junction City Milling Co.

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McCracken, Kan.—E. C. Bates of Furley is new manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator, succeeding Mr. Greenwood.

Little River, Kan.—The Burke Grain Co. finished its large warehouse Aug. 1 after 16 months of continuous construction.

Galva, Kan.—The A. L. Flook Grain Co. recently purchased a new corn cutter and grader and a 1-ton Kelly-Duplex Feed Mixer.

Raymond, Kan.—Benjamin Nelson, 77, retired grain buyer and former local resident, died recently after suffering a stroke at his home in Lyons.—P. J. P.

Ness City, Kan.—D. E. Bondurant, pioneer grain man, died Aug. 28. Mr. Bondurant, who was about 90 years old, had operated a grain elevator here for many years.

Salina, Kan.—Leith Porter had the first two fingers of his right hand amputated recently at Asbury Hospital following an accident at the H. D. Lee Flour Mills. The hand was injured when caught in a conveyor at the mill.

Sterling, Kan.—David F. Johnson, of Claflin, Kan., has been appointed sales manager of the Arnold Milling Co., succeeding F. A. Daugherty who resigned. Mr. Johnson has been associated with the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., Denver, for the past 14 years, for the last eight years sales manager for Claflin Flour Mills.

Wichita, Kan.—Vern H. Barcus, former resident of Moberly, Mo., will be sales and plant manager of the Soybean Mills, Inc., plant, under construction here. The mill eventually is to have a capacity of a million bushels of soybeans annually. Blevin S. Brooks, formerly of Norton, Kan., will be general manager.—P. J. P.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—Tentative plans of the American Millers Ass'n provide for a meeting here Sept. 27-28. The com'tee appointed to make arrangements for the gathering are: Carlos Watkins, Smithfield, Ky., chairman; J. M. Sutherland, Bloomfield, Ky.; Frank Kiesler, New Middletown, Ind.

Frankfort, Ky.—Contract for construction of a protein recovery plant at the George T. Staggs Co., Inc., plant, was awarded Frank Messer & Sons, Inc. The War Production Board has granted priorities and approved expenditures not to exceed \$553,000 for the building of the plant. Carl J. Kiefer, vice-pres. in charge of production of Schenley Distillers Corp., Cincinnati, O., of which the local distillery is a subsidiary, announced. He said construction will require eight or ten months. A total of 85 tons of dried grains will be recovered each day in the new plant. Vitally needed protein feed for livestock and poultry will be produced.—P. J. P.

MICHIGAN

Sparta, Mich.—A new angle to our business is the drying department; combine cut wheat and oats make a lot of drying and we dry the year around, wheat, barley, oats, corn, beans.—Wilson & Son Elevator.

Plainwell, Mich.—E. R. Aungst has purchased the Plainwell Co-operative Co. elevator and will operate under the name of The Plainwell Elevator. Mr. Aungst has been with the Plainwell Co-operative Co. since 1926 and has been manager of the company for the past 16 years. He announces he will continue to conduct the business along the same conservative lines as has been the policy of the management in the past.

Bangor, Mich.—The Bangor Fruit Growers Exchange chimney was badly damaged recently when struck by lightning.

Brown City, Mich.—W. R. Neumann is making improvements at the Eureka Elevator Co. elevator. The old coal sheds have been taken down and new ones are being built. A portable gasoline driven conveyor also has been purchased.

Cass City, Mich.—The Farm Produce Co. at its recent annual meeting reported the best annual profits for the past year that have been had in 17 years. Frank Reid is manager. Sales at the elevator and lumber yard departments totaled \$336,775.94.

Howell, Mich.—The Howell Co-operative Co. has bought the Howell Elevator Co. and the H. W. and C. A. Peavy mill. All is adjacent property and will give the Co-operative some badly needed facilities. Merle Crandall is manager for the Co-operative and has general supervision over the combined properties, possession of which was taken Sept. 1. All phases of the three businesses will be continued.

Cheboygan, Mich.—The Cheboygan Farm Co-operative, in process of organization for the past year, will open for business here Sept. 15. The large warehouse building in the south end of town has been purchased from Fred Haut and is being remodeled. A general elevator and feed, seed and fertilizer business will be done. The elevator will be equipped to grind feed and a part of the warehouse has been set aside for storage of potatoes. Arnold Ostrander of Afton is president of the co-operative.

Mendon, Mich.—Little Bros. have started construction of an elevator to replace the one destroyed by fire July 4, after being struck by lightning. The new structure will be on the site of the temporary office. It will be 32 x 100 ft. in size, with a front office and large room upstairs for business meetings. Modern equipment will be installed in the elevator. The temporary office and warehouse will be moved to the east to make room for the new elevator along the railroad. The fire at the old elevator continued to smolder for over a month.

Constantine, Mich.—The grist mill of the Constantine Co-ops, Inc., was partially destroyed by fire the night of Aug. 21. Peter J. Miller, manager, and John C. Berkev, elevator man, were in the building when a passing motorist notified them of the fire. Fire departments from Three Rivers and White Pigeon were called and succeeded in saving the building from complete loss. Hundreds of bags of clover seed, alfalfa seed and a quantity of feed were dragged from the burning structure by men and boys attracted to the scene. The building was a landmark built in Civil War days.

Brighton, Mich.—Albert C. Stewart, who owned and operated the Stewart Feed & Coal business for the past 41 years, died recently. Mr. Stewart operated an elevator at Chilson for two years before coming here in 1902 when he purchased the grain business and elevator then located across from the Pere Marquette Depot. Eighteen years later he sold out this site to the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n and opened his present business. In 1939 he took in his son, Alfred, as partner and changed the firm name to A. C. Stewart & Son, coal and feed. Mr. Stewart retired from active business five years ago following a stroke after which he was in failing health.

MINNESOTA

Delhi, Minn.—Luther Hultquist of Belview is the new manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Hayfield, Minn.—Arnold Fredriksen has moved his feed store to the Spiess store room.

Alberta, Minn.—Myron Evans is new manager of the Alberta Farmers Co-operative elevator.

Dawson, Minn.—The Dawson Produce Elevator has completed a 20 x 24 ft. addition to its office.

Lake Bronson, Minn.—Ellis Fertig of Hallock, Minn., has succeeded D. C. Helgeson as manager of the Farmers Co-operative Trading Co. elevator.

Sebeka, Minn.—The Sebeka Co-operative Co. feed mill has installed a new commercial hammermill in the feed grinding room, operated by a direct drive with a 50 h. p. motor.

Sebeka, Minn.—Plans for rebuilding the feed mill of Ernest Westra, at Nimrod, which burned recently, are being made. Rebuilding will begin as soon as materials are available.—F. E.

Climax, Minn.—The Climax Grain Co-operative Ass'n recently took over an elaborate new office, the old Climax bank building. Manager Carl Gunlickson is justly proud of the new quarters.

Princeton, Minn.—The Princeton Mill & Elevator Co. recently installed a new hammer mill, increasing its output of ground feed by 10 tons per day. A 16 x 28 ft. addition has been built to the mill, to be used as an office.

Verdi, Minn.—Charles Nordmeyer of Lake Benton has accepted the position of manager of the Geo. P. Sexauer & Son elevator, the position left open by the resignation of Glenn Tainter, who has been transferred to Sanborn.

Okabena, Minn.—The Okabena Farmers Elevator Co. has purchased the J. & O. Elytr. Co.'s holdings and will operate the business from the big elevator, using the two smaller ones for storage. A mill and cleaning equipment will be installed.

Clinton, Minn.—The Clinton Farmers Elevator on Aug. 21 spilled about 1,000 bus. of wheat when a bin burst, a hole about 6 x 12 ft. being torn in the side by the outpouring grain. Repairs were made at once and practically all of the wheat salvaged.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—An application has been filed here for a permit to construct an addition to the feed mixing plant and warehouse of the Land O'Lakes creamery. Cost of the addition was estimated at \$12,000 by Stuart McLeod, manager.—F. E.

Ortonville, Minn.—Three thousand bushels of flax popped out of the side of the Farmers' Elevator here early Aug. 19, when two huge bins gave way to the weight, leaving the elevator with gaping holes on the north side 20 x 30 ft. in size, and doing damage estimated at more than \$3,000.

Ormsby, Minn.—At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Ormsby Farmers Grain Co. on Aug. 25, Myron S. Syverson was appointed manager to replace his father, who passed away Aug. 12. Olaus Syverson had been manager for the last 35 years and Myron has been with the company for 18 years.

Avoca, Minn.—The new \$25,000 elevator built by the Murray County Farmers Co-operative Elevator has been completed. In spite of the fact the elevator was not ready for use at the beginning of the threshing season, business was carried on there, grain being elevated into steel tanks. This grain since has been elevated into the elevator proper, all machinery having been installed and the final construction work finished.

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Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Fertile, Minn.—The Farmers Union has acquired the Peavey Elevator, also known as the Monarch Elevator, and J. Rustad of Brantford, N. D., is in charge as manager. M. J. Urness, who has managed the elevator previously, will continue in the employ of the Peavey Elevators.

Springfield, Minn.—Treg Helleloid, manager of the Springfield Milling Co., was injured early Aug. 29 when the car he was driving collided with another car parked on the highway about two miles east of Sleepy Eye. He was removed to the hospital at New Ulm. His injuries consist of three broken ribs and a broken knee cap.

Olivia, Minn.—A large addition to be used as an office and feed warehouse is being completed at the William Windhorst Estate elevator of which M. B. Fenno is manager. A new 20-ton 9 x 28 ft. deck Fairbanks Scale is being installed and repairs are being made to the elevator, altho plans are to rebuild the entire structure in the near future.

Truman, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator has bought the White's Grain Exchange elevator and will use it for storage and grain cleaning. The building is especially well equipped with machinery for cleaning seed grains and under its former ownership enjoyed a heavy run of business in this line from a large territory in Martin, Watonwan and Blue Earth Counties.

Windom, Minn.—The Defense Plant Corp., Washington, D. C., closed bids Sept. 8 for construction of its flax processing plant here, to be operated by the Northwest Flax Industries, Inc. The plant will consist of six buildings housing various phases of the process to be employed in utilization of raw flax for spinning thread. The structure is to be completed and ready for installation of machinery by Dec. 15.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

A car shed is being constructed by the Fruen Milling Co. at Glenwood and Thomas Aves., the cost estimated at \$2,000—F. E.

A building permit has been granted to Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. for the repair and reroofing of three grain elevator tanks—F. E.

Arthur T. Masters, 75, resident here for 58 years, and sec'y-treas. of the Peavey Grain Co. until 1928 when he retired, died recently.—P. J. P.

L. Busch Faust, manager of the grain and feed department, Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis, has purchased a membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Alterations to the feed mill of the Victory Milling Co. are under way. A concrete block foundation is being built under the existing feed mill and alterations are being made to increase loading and unloading capacities.—F. E.

The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n Friday completed purchase of the twenty-elevator line of the Winter-Truesdale-Dierks Co., operating in seventeen towns in Western North Dakota and Eastern Montana. This is the second major acquisition of elevators by the Farmers Union this year. This spring it purchased the St. Anthony-Dakota line of 136 elevators, and this recent purchase brings the total affiliated with the association to 450. All will be operated under the co-operative plan.

Work is under way on the construction of a \$4,000 warehouse by the Bunge Elevator Corp. at Twelfth Ave., S. E. and Brooks St. The one-story warehouse building will be 30 x 60 ft. and will be constructed of reinforced concrete and concrete block walls. W. G. Kellogg is general manager.—F. E.

MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—The Blanton Co. will erect a soybean crushing plant in connection with its vegetable oil food products, the new plant designed to crush 6,000 bus. of beans per day but initial output 3,000 bus. because of the shortage of critical materials. The plant will be constructed of brick and concrete.

Iberia, Mo.—The Iberia Flour Mill building and lots owned by Bennett Skaggs of Dixon have been purchased by the Farmers Exchange which has been using the building for feed storage. Mr. Skaggs retained the mill machinery, which has not been in operation for the past two years. Besides using the building for storage, the Farmers Exchange will have quarters in which to carry on its business during the progress of proposed building of the new store building at the conclusion of the war.

Aurora, Mo.—The Missouri Farmers Ass'n Milling Co., a unit of the M. F. A. at Springfield, Mo., has purchased from the Union Equity Co-op. Exchange at Enid, Okla., the latter's local 500,000-bu. capacity elevator. Property included in the sale with the concrete elevator, known as the Majestic Milling Co., was a two-story warehouse, 200 x 40 ft. in size; a six room office building; a building for renovating sacks, and truck and railroad scales. A new building will be erected and equipment installed for manufacturing certain kinds of feed. J. F. Johnson, manager of the M. F. A. Milling Co., stated. Grains for feeding also will be ground. The storage capacity gives the company added needed facilities. Complete possession of the property will be taken on Oct. 1.—P. J. P.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Coffe & Carkener, Inc., founded in 1893, are celebrating their golden anniversary this year.

A livestock and feed conference was held here Sept. 2, in the municipal auditorium, when efforts were made toward clarifying the feed situation as it affects cattle, hogs and sheep. Several hundred livestock feeders were in attendance, the all-day meeting under the chairmanship of W. A. Goehel of the Kansas City Star.

A car of wheat graded No. 1, dark, 60.8 lbs., 13.20 per cent protein, was auctioned off on the floor of the Kansas City Board of Trade recently, selling at \$1.46 a bushel, about 5c a bushel above the regular market, the money received donated to the U.S.O. for Greeley County's fund for entertainment of soldiers. The amount realized was nearly \$2,700. The grain was donated by Greeley County grain men and farmers, and handled by the shipper at Tribune and the receiver here without charge.

Robert T. Morrison, 86, of Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co., oldest member of the Kansas City Board of Trade in point of age, died Aug. 30 at his home after a three weeks' illness. Born in Richland County, Wis., he moved to Solomon, Kan., in 1880 and entered the grain business at Chapman, Kan., a short time later. He came here in 1898. In years following the Morrison firm added to its line of country elevators and now is an extensive operator in the field, particularly in northwest Kansas. The business has been largely under the supervision of S. Boone Gregg, stepson, and Bourne Mitchell, son-in-law of Mr. Morrison, in late years.

The Kansas City Board of Trade has applied for a special import rate on Canadian feed wheat so that it may be brought thru western markets and ground for use thruout the central and southeastern states. Milling capacity for feed wheat is ample in the west for the feed wheat program, whereas feed mills in the central states are believed to be loaded up to capacity.

MONTANA

Wibaux, Mont.—The office roof of the Russell-Miller Mlg. Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Hinsdale, Mont.—W. C. Waller, manager of the D. & B. elevator for the past 3½ years, has resigned and will leave soon with his family for Williston, N. D., to work for the Farmers Union Oil Co. Mr. Waller came to Hinsdale in 1938, and managed the Imperial elevator before it was bought by the D. & B. concern the following year.

Joliet, Mont.—The elevator building owned by the Russell-Miller Milling Co. was destroyed by fire Aug. 17. The elevator was operated by Hogan & Bauman, who recently purchased the business from the Occident Elevtr. Co. The fire started shortly after the elevator had been closed for the day. Several thousand bushels of wheat and a quantity of other grains, feed and dry beans were burned. The loss was covered by insurance.

Savoy, Mont.—A group of farmers of the Savoy community recently bought the local St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator and organized the Savoy Farmers Co-operative Ass'n, with authorized capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators of this association are: Peter B. Scott, Chas. V. Johnson, Nels Swanson, Ed. Kubitz, Guy Ruggin, A. P. Klingler, M. C. Testerman, Emil Horstman, Roy Stout, J. C. Cronk, and Geo. Brooks. Peter B. Scott was named president.

NEBRASKA

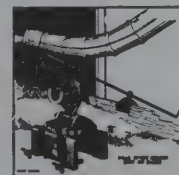
Greeley, Neb.—The old T. B. Hord Grain Co. elevator has been sold and is being razed.

Nemaha, Neb.—A. E. Priest again is in charge of the Uhlmann Grain Co. elevator, arriving Aug. 16 to assume his duties.

Fremont, Neb.—W. B. Earley, who has been general manager of the Nebraska Ordnance plant, has accepted a position as general manager of the Mar Industries here.

Beatrice, Neb.—The A. O. Cooper Grain Co., which some time ago purchased the two local elevators and feed mill of Black Bros., is making extensive improvements at these plants.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The National Commodities Co. of Baltimore, Md., has leased the Schminke Flour Mill, which will be known hereafter as Old Line Flour Mill. T. R. Botts will be manager. The feed department will continue to operate under the Schminke name and will be managed by Karl Schminke and Frank Wilcox.



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DeWitt, Neb.—James Norton, employed at the W. W. Barnby elevator, had the muscles in one of his arms cut and torn recently while coming up from the grain pit when he missed his step and fell against a spike in the side of the wall.

Lincoln, Neb.—Harry B. Lilly, who has been connected with the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. for the past 23 years, recently resigned to become associated with the Gooch Milling & Elevator Co., taking over his new duties Sept. 1. Mr. Lilly was manager of the Springfield Flour Mills, Springfield, Mo., a unit of the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., until recently, when he was transferred to the Eagle Flour Mills.

Ord, Neb.—George Walker, representative of the Saunders Mills, Inc., Toledo, O., has purchased ground for erection of an alfalfa mill at the Howard Huff farm 1½ miles east of here. Work on the buildings will start as soon as materials can be secured. Machinery has been purchased and will be shipped here at once. The mill will cost about \$30,000, exclusive of land and electrical equipment, and is expected to be in operation by Oct. 1.

Omaha, Neb.—The F. R. Miller Sales Co. has purchased the old Jetter brewery plant at Thirteenth and Y Sts., where it has gone into production as a livestock feed mill. Mr. Miller purchased the mill at a tax sale Aug. 18, for \$14,000. The plant was valued several years ago at more than \$200,000. All buildings and trackage were included in the purchase and all the old malt bins are being adapted to the new industry. Some of the former beer vats are being used for processing. Mr. Miller stated the company would be organized by Sept. 15, and production will get under way on a large scale. Output will be 15 carloads a day. Proposed use of the name "Miller Feed Mills" was contested by the Miller Cereal Mills in federal court recently, following lease of the latter company's plant by the Kellogg Co. of Battle Creek, Mich. Under a temporary restraining order production was permitted to proceed.

Omaha, Neb.—Harold Bonham, 15, of Missouri Valley, was killed about 4:10 p.m. Aug. 21 in a 65-ft. fall into a concrete grain bin at the Butler-Welsh Elevator Co. elevator where he was employed as a sweeper for about a month. He was at work in the tripper house at the top of the concrete tanks, sweeping and closing windows when last seen by Joe Howard, at work on the opposite side. Howard stated when he noticed the boy was missing he went to look for him, fearful he had fallen into one of the pits. Other workers were notified and the body was discovered in the pit, buried head first in wheat, with only a part of his back exposed. Capt. Walter Tierney of the police emergency unit rode a cable lift to the bottom of the pit and recovered the body. A resuscitator failed to revive him. The boy suffered a fractured skull, bruises on his right shoulder, chin and side of face. Shortly before the accident two carloads of wheat, about 4,000 bus., had been dumped into the 85-ft. concrete bin, filling about 20 ft. of it.

NEW ENGLAND

Montpelier, Vt.—E. W. Bailey Co. has installed new Calumet Cups in its elevator.

NEW JERSEY

Mount Holly, N. J.—Co-operative G. L. F. Mills recently installed new Calumet Cups in its elevator.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—James J. O'Donohoe, 51, former president of the New York Produce Exchange, died Aug. 25, of a heart attack. He was a partner of the firm of O'Donohoe, Quain & Co., grain brokers. Mr. O'Donohoe was formerly managing director of the Grain Growers Export Co., Inc., New York, and general manager of the Grain Growers Export Co., Ltd.,

Winnipeg, Man. He had been a member of the New York Produce Exchange since 1915. In 1925 he became a member of the grain committee of the Exchange and assumed chairmanship of this committee on July 23, 1930, serving in that capacity until June, 1932. He served on the board of managers from 1927 to 1931 and was elected president June 5, 1939, serving for two terms. He was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1928. The Produce Exchange was closed Aug. 28 from 10 to 11 o'clock out of respect to Mr. O'Donohoe.

NORTH DAKOTA

LaMoure, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elevator Co. recently installed new Calumet Cups at its elevator.

Walhalla, N. D.—Charles H. Fox, manager of Farmers Union Co. No. 2 elevator, recently was elected mayor of the town.

Minot, N. D.—Phil Starkle, formerly of Bismarck, is new manager of the feed and seed store here recently purchased by the Occident Elevator from Roy Aney.

Greene, N. D.—Richard Funke has taken over the management of the Farmers Elevator Co. following resignation of W. E. Gange, who had served in that position for 7 years. Mr. Gange has purchased an elevator at Chelsea, S. D., and is now in charge there.

Geneseo, N. D.—Fred Cuta, manager of the Osborne-McMillan Elevator during the past year, is now in the navy. Mrs. Cuta has moved to Olivia, Minn., to be with her parents. Lee Odenbrett is filling the vacancy at the local elevator and John Smykowski is assistant.

Minot, N. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain Ass'n concluded the 1942-43 fiscal year with an operating profit of \$48,711, before deductions for depreciation and stock interest; \$44,000 was available for distribution. The association plans to purchase or build a co-operative creamery.

Minot, N. D.—Henry Bjerke, manager of the Russell-Miller Co. plant recently received word that the mill has been awarded a war contract calling for the manufacturing of 3,300 tons of granalco grits. The entire facilities of the mill will be converted to the manufacture of the grits, starting immediately. It is expected the order will be filled in two or three months. Fulfillment of the contract will require 185,000 bus. of wheat purchased from the C.C.C.

Rugby, N. D.—As a result of the recent purchase of the former St. Anthony & Dakota elevator the Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator Co. has become owner of three of the four local grain houses. The Farmers Union group here bought this third elevator from the F. U. Grain Terminal Ass'n, which acquired it from St. Anthony & Dakota. Two of the F. U. houses now are buying grain. The first elevator east of Main St., which is managed by Elmer Rasmuson, will be known as elevator No. 1 and will use the old St. Anthony & Dakota building for extra storage. The former Imperial house, now under the management of Morris Monger, will be known as elevator No. 2. The Rugby Milling Co. is the elevator which does not belong to the co-operative.

OHIO

Groveport, O.—North Bros. elevator recently was damaged by hail.

Carrollton, O.—The Carrollton Farmers Exchange Co. elevator was badly damaged by high winds on Aug. 13.

London, O.—R. A. Adams, 82, a buyer of hay and grain for Dewey Bros. of Blanchester for about 35 years, died at his home here recently.

McCutchenville, O.—The local elevator was looted in a recent burglary. The elevator is operated by the U. S. Commission Co. of Upper Sandusky. Stock feeds, gasoline and oil were taken.

Dola, O.—Russell Claude Pees, 63, manager of the Dola Farmers Exchange Co. elevator for the last 22 years, died Aug. 25 in McKittick Hospital, Dunkirk. He had been ill for a week due to a kidney ailment.

Spencerville, O.—Approximately \$1,500 in cash and checks was stolen from the Farmers Elevator Co. elevator office the night of Aug. 14, the thieves entering by a rear door. A crowbar was used to pry open the safe.

West Jefferson, O.—John Murray & Son shut down their grain and lumber business the week of Aug. 23 to give employees a vacation. Heretofore the company operated thru vacation period with a skeleton force.

Columbus, O.—New members recently enrolled in the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: Putnam Feed Store, Frankfort; Hocking Valley Feed Co., Logan, O.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Circleville, O.—Fire in a dust collector at the Ralston-Purina Co. plant caused some damage recently. Workmen battled the flames for some time before the fire department was summoned. Damage from the fire was not heavy, water damage causing the principal loss.

Lewisburg, O.—The Hammel feed mill will not be operated longer by Mr. Hammel, who has decided to quit business on account of the labor situation, and has accepted a position in Dayton. He has owned the mill since 1942 and succeeded J. M. Myers, who was called into army service.

Marion, O.—A \$100,000 expansion program is underway at Old Fort Mills, Louis Taiclet, manager, has announced. A new feed mill is to be installed; new Calumet Cups; a building for maintenance and repair with shower and lavatory facilities for the employees will be added, as will also a new railroad siding and other minor improvements. The elevators are being remodeled and obsolete machinery is being replaced with new. Safety devices have been installed to prevent fires. The plant is busy processing soybeans Mr. Taiclet stated. When the new feed mill is installed by the first of December, the company will resume the manufacture of commercial mixed feed. The capacity of the new mill will be approximately 300 tons a day. About a million and a quarter bushels of soybeans have been processed this year by Old Fort Mills, Mr. Taiclet reported, and 250,000 bus. are now in storage. The amount will be enough to keep the plant busy until the new crop comes in.

TOLEDO LETTER

Maurice P. Head, 57, chicken fancier and expert breeder of black orpingtons, died Aug. 28 following a short illness. Up to the time of his illness, he was associated with the Cargill Toledo Elevator.

Toledo, O.—Fred Mayer, retired grain man, was honored with a dinner by Toledo grain men on his 75th birthday. Mr. Mayer was on three different times and occasions president of the Toledo Board of Trade and holds an honorary life membership.

Sam L. Rice, Jr., son of S. L. Rice, of the Rice Grain Co., was graduated recently from Howe Military School, Howe, Ind. He was a member of the excellent conduct ribbon group, sang in the glee club and choir, and was on the tennis and rifle teams.

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The stockholders of the Toledo Soybean Products Co. have announced that they have decided that operation under a corporate charter is unduly burdensome under present day conditions and are electing to dissolve the corporation and surrender its charter as of Sept. 30, 1943. However, the business will continue to be conducted under the name of Toledo Soybean Products Co. as a partnership and the personnel and management will remain the same.

A meeting of the 10th Congressional district grain and feed dealers and millers was held last week on the local exchange floor with Congressman Homer Ramey being present. Country elevator operators, farmers, millers and all types of grain handlers held a discussion with the Congressman in an effort to learn more about the regulations affecting their business and at the same time express their own views to the Congressman on matters of subsidy, price control and other problems.

OKLAHOMA

Anadarko, Okla.—Otis Compton is new manager of the Anadarko Cotton Oil Mill, succeeding Ivon Smith who has moved to Chickasha.

Helena, Okla.—Mr. Horn, local manager of the Fequay Grain Co. elevator, now has employment with the Santa Fe R. R. at Needles, Cal.—G. F. P.

Watonga, Okla.—Judge Stephen S. Chandler on Aug. 28 issued a temporary restraining order enjoining O.P.A. from enforcing price ceilings against the Farmers Gin Co.—P. J. P.

Durant, Okla.—The Bryant County Farmers Co-operative Warehouse has qualified as a receiving agent for the U. S. government, and is now authorized to receive and pay for peanuts from 1943-44 crop.

Cherokee, Okla.—Carbon being poured out of a barrel at the Farmers Elevator recently began to blaze. Firemen responding quickly to the alarm sent in extinguished the blaze before much damage resulted.

Pond Creek, Okla.—Ray Johnston of Nash community has purchased the interests of his father, E. W. Johnston, in his grain, oil and feed business here. He has taken possession of the business and will continue its operation.

Temple, Okla.—J. E. McDonald, who has operated an elevator here since 1917 and who organized the Farmers Elevator in 1929, has resigned as its manager. He still retains his one-third interest in the business and remains as sec'y-treasurer.

Muskogee, Okla.—The Cole Grain Co., owned and operated by J. D. Cole, recently sponsored a war-time food production movie at a local motion picture house. The picture "Twenty Fighting Men" was shown as part of the "Food for Victory" crusade being sponsored by the Cole Grain Co.

Burlington, Okla.—The Enid Elvtr. Corp. recently installed new Calumet Cups in its elevator.

Sayre, Okla.—The Oscar Ewton Elevator, recently purchased by the Merritt Stores of Oklahoma City, is now under the management of George W. Sewell. Sale was made Aug. 25. Mr. Sewell has been in the employ of the Ewton Elevator for the past five years. He will be assisted by Lee Yarbough and Melvin McKinsey.

Okene, Okla.—Blaine County's fifth annual state-wide wheat show will be held here Sept. 14, Joe C. Scott, pres. of the state board of agriculture, announced. Certified wheat producers thruout Oklahoma have been invited to compete for the title, "Certified Wheat King." The annual Whea-Esta is sponsored by Okene business men to encourage production of certified wheat.—P. J. P.

Stillwater, Okla.—A. R. Young, Southwest Feed & Produce Co., accused of selling 48 lbs. of brown sugar without requiring stamps, will not be allowed to acquire, sell or transfer sugar for the period of one year, beginning Nov. 1. O. P. A. investigators said Young attempted to cover up sale of the sugar by listing it as brown beans, and that he also failed to keep proper records of his sugar receipts and transfers.

Helena, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has added a new grinder addition to elevator No. 1, 16 x 22 ft. with 24 ft. studs. This height allows for storage bins above the work floor and driveway, so necessary for our Foster Grinder. We also installed a 14-inch suction fan in the same elevator to remove the dust by the dumping and elevating of the different grains for the grinder.—G. F. Pereboom, mgr.

Hugo, Okla.—The Hugo Milling Co. has installed a new compact grinder with built-in motor, capable of grinding 7,500 lbs. of grain per hour. Other improvements being made under the direction of R. L. Kuhne, manager, include an enlargement program for the general staff offices of the company, modernistic and air conditioned. General reconditioning also is being done throughout the mill to insure absolute safety and sanitation for both the workers and the processing.

Cushing, Okla.—Forty-six hours after fire destroyed the Hancock Grain Elevator and damaged more than 20,000 bus. of grain, firemen were still fighting the blaze. Smoldering grain within the elevator flared into flames on many occasions. A \$500 reward was offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons believed to have set the fire on Aug. 13. Insurance company investigators announced the cash reward. Two other disastrous fires in the community had preceded the elevator fire by a few days. Investigators working on the case were convinced that all fires were set. Angles other than sabotage are being checked.

Chickasha, Okla.—Ivon Smith, formerly manager of the Anadarko (Okla.) Cotton Oil Mill, is new manager of the Prairie Mill.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, Wash.—A safe containing \$800 was stolen recently from Midlake Feed & Fuel Co.—F.K.H.

Toppenish, Wash.—Frederick Benz, 79, pres. of Benz Bros. Co., died on a passenger train Aug. 25 enroute here.—F. K. H.

Adams, Ore.—Velton Read, formerly manager of the Athena Farmers Grain Elvtr. Co., will operate the C. C. Curl pea cleaning plant.

Monroe, Wash.—The Monroe Feed Mill, owned by Al Odegard, has been sold to the Globe Feed Mills, Inc., of Seattle. Bill Pearsall will remain as manager.

Portland, Ore.—B. J. Stubblefield, a member of the Board of Grain Review, U.S.D.A., has retired from the office with which he has been connected since 1913, having reached the retirement age.

Harrington, Wash.—The United Grain Growers' warehouse, containing cribs of bulked wheat, burst on Aug. 24, covering the scales and platforms near the Great Northern tracks.—F. K. H.

Twin Falls, Wash.—Expanding the warehouse facilities, the Bean Growers' Warehouse Ass'n, Inc., has started work on a warehouse which will more than double the former capacity.—F.K.H.

Vancouver, Wash.—Damage estimated at \$1,000 was caused by fire at the Washington Co-op at 7th and Jefferson sts. Feed and straw were the principal items damaged, according to H. B. Brown, manager.—F. K. H.

Cheney, Wash.—The F. M. Martin Grain & Milling Co. offices have been moved to the Philena apartment house. Miss Elizabeth Goerling will manage the office. The firm recently sold its local mill to the National Biscuit Co.

Salem, Ore.—The Union Pacific has agreed to continue operation of the Kent-Shaniko section of the Biggs-Shaniko branch of the U. P. railroad until Nov. 30 in order to help wheat farmers get this year's crop to market.—F. K. H.

Seattle, Wash.—George Clifner, owner and manager of the Globe Feed Co. plant which burned here July 29, estimated his loss at \$18,000. The blaze destroyed more than 100 tons of hay and hundreds of pounds of mash and chick feed.

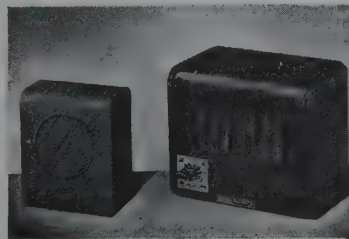
Carver, Ore.—The Grain Products Co., Heppner, which purchased the old Carver winery several months ago so that its machinery might be used in grain distillery at Heppner, since has decided to use the Carver plant to distill fruit alcohol.

Pullman, Wash.—O. E. Barbee, 50, grain specialist with the Washington agricultural station and member of the Washington State college staff for nearly 28 years, was fatally injured Aug. 24, when a truck he was driving was hit by railroad train.—F. K. H.

Seattle, Wash.—A. E. Odegard has sold the Globe Feed Mills to Jack Lawson, former owner of the Quality Feed Mills at Kirkland, Wash., and is retiring from active business. Mr. Odegard has engaged in the manufacturing of feeds here for the past 15 years following his purchase of the Globe Feed Mills. In his honor a dinner of old timers in the trade was given, Gordon T. Shaw presiding as toastmaster.

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Athena, Ore.—Velton Read has resigned as manager of the Farmers Grain Elevator Co., and left Sept. 1 to farm on the Read ranch near here. He will operate the pea cleaning plant of C. C. Curl at Adams also.

Salem, Ore.—Certificate of assumed business name has been filed with the county clerk by Lloyd W. Mendehall for Keizer Feed Store, and certificate of retirement from the same business has been filed by H. C. Engle.—F. K. H.

Hanson Station, (Almira P. O.) Wash.—About four carloads of wheat belonging to the Almira Grain Growers buried the side tracks where the walls of a bulk grain storage house gave way. A shortage of box cars is creating a storage problem, and every available building is being used.—F.K.H.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Lack of freight cars is causing a grain storage problem in this county. Some of the growers on Eureka flat have had to stop harvesting until space was found to store. Railroad men advise they get cars as far as Pasco, but here the government requisitions them for other purposes than to move wheat.—F. K. H.

Rockford, Wash.—The Rockford Grain Growers, Inc., are now operating the former Worley Grain Growers, Inc., which consolidated with the Rockford company this month. This increases the bulk and sack capacity of the enlarged organization by 158,000 bus., and makes a combined capacity of over 700,000 bus. A new warehouse 220 x 40 ft. is being built at Rockford together with a new office building. New pea processing equipment also is being installed. Four million pounds of peas were milled last season and it should be doubled this season.—Al Jansen, mgr.

Newberg, Ore.—The Farmers Feed Store Mill has been purchased by the Oregon Farmers Union which has taken over actual operation of the feed and seed business. The Farmers Feed Store has been moved to the Westfall building where they will continue to handle feeds and seeds. The Farmers Union will continue operation of the mill, cleaning and processing seeds, manufacturing feeds as well as do custom grinding and mixing as in the past. A fumigator is being built to properly handle peas and vetches. Marketing facilities will be available for all types of seeds and grains.

Portland, Ore.—The Pacific Slope Feed Council recently took action to bring relief to the feed industry of this area. A com'te was appointed to interview the producers and distributors of fish meal in an endeavor to have a larger amount allocated to the Pacific Slope. Resolutions passed at the council's recent meeting urging an allotment to the Pacific Slope of sufficient corn for poultry and livestock were forwarded to all Congressmen and Senators. It also was decided to seek through com'te action an adjustment of dehydrated alfalfa meal prices, and for storage charges on alfalfa and grain hay.

Tacoma, Wash.—Three employees of the United States Public Health Service engaged in fumigating at the Sperry Flour Co. recently with cyanide gas were overcome by the fumes and narrowly escaped death. Three distinct accidents were reported, each man being overcome at widely separated parts of the plant at almost the same time. The leader of the group was setting out pots in the basement when he walked into a beam, knocking off his gas mask. He had been in the building about three minutes when the accident occurred, but it is not known how long he was unconscious before being discovered. At the same time the other two, setting pots in the upper floors, were gassed. Both were wearing masks, but in some manner inhaled the fumes, one while he was on an elevator between floors, the other while on a conveyor in another part of the plant. One was able to get out of the building before he collapsed. First aid was applied by firemen and the men removed to hospital.

Wallowa, Ore.—Wallowa County has completed negotiations for the sale of the Wallowa Roller Mills acquired by the county for taxes three years ago. The mill was purchased by Neal F. Knighten, who has been operating a mill at Hardman where he has manufactured whole wheat flour and breakfast cereals. His business had grown to a point where it was necessary for him to acquire a new plant. The Wallowa mill will be put into operation as soon as it can be cleaned and minor repairs made.—F.K.H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Bird-in-Hand, Pa.—H. M. Stauffer & Sons recently installed new Calumet Cups in their elevator.

Uniontown, Pa.—W. J. Ruble, Sr., 86, operator of a flour mill at Ruble's Mill near here for many years, died Aug. 25.

New Kensington, Pa.—Fire due to children igniting a pile of straw in the rear of the building occupied by Altman's Cash Feed Store on Aug. 19 caused damage estimated at \$12,000. Perry C. Altman, of Greengburg, owner, suffered the loss of a feed mill and store at Irwin by fire on July 14.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Wakonda, S. D.—Louis Eichhorn, manager of the Riley-Arneson Co. elevator, has moved his family here from Sutherland, Ia.

Viborg, S. D.—H. B. Erickson has sold his elevator here to the Viborg Co-operative Elevator Ass'n, and retired from business Sept. 1.

Toronto, S. D.—Arthur Peterson has been named manager of the Farmers Co-operative elevator here, succeeding Julius Graving.—F. E.

Isabel, S. D.—William Lund, formerly of Clarksfield, Minn., is the new manager of the elevators here owned by William O'Loughlin, of Billings, Mont.

Chelsea, S. D.—W. E. Gange, formerly manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. elevator at Greene, N. D., has purchased a local elevator and taken possession.

Clear Lake, S. D.—Carl Moen, manager of the Clear Lake Grain Co. elevator recently purchased by the Farmers Elevator Co., and Maurice Tall, son of H. R. Tall, former owner, are employed by the Farmers Elevator Co.—F. E.

Toronto, S. D.—The Farmers Union Co. of Deuel County has assumed management of the former E. A. Brown elevator. Walter Emerson, who operated an elevator for the E. A. Brown Co. for several years, is manager.—F. E.

Alpena, S. D.—A fire in the electric motor in the cupola of the Farmers Elevator was quickly extinguished upon discovery by Lewis Aye, manager. Fire also was smoldering in the dust on the floor. A new three-phase motor will be installed soon.

Spencer, S. D.—The Producers Marketing Co. elevator here has been purchased by Floyd Johnson, manager of the elevator for the last three years. The elevator has been renamed the Johnson Grain Co. It has a storage capacity of 50,000 bus.—F. E.

Bryant, S. D.—The St. Anthony & Dakota division of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n of St. Paul, Minn., has taken over the Bryant Grain Co. and is in possession. Matt Kruse, who has been in charge of the elevator for the past two years, will remain as manager of the local concern for the present at least.

Plankinton, S. D.—The Plankinton Roller Mills owned by Albert Grambihler, one of the pioneer businesses of Plankinton, has been closed. Mr. Grambihler has moved to his farm north of Plankinton and Ray Howard, former miller here, has moved to Beresford where he purchased and is now operating the roller mills there.—F. E.

Avon, S. D.—Cargill Inc. elevator was destroyed by fire Aug. 21. The blaze was discovered at 3:30 a.m. and had made such headway firemen were unable to save it. Fire department members believed lightning started the fire. The building, used only for storage, contained 7,000 bus. of barley, 500 sacks of twine and a quantity of feeds. It was partially insured.—F. E.

Big Stone, S. D.—"Business as usual" is the word from Manager Herb Saumer of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator, following the bursting Aug. 19 of two bins containing several thousand bushels of flax. The driveway, scales and bins were partially wrecked, and an office and warehouse were damaged when the deluge of grain poured down upon them. Plans for repairs are being made.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The Sioux Falls Rendering Co. has purchased the Batchellor Feed building for the new soybean mill to be established here. The Batchellor Feed Co. is remodeling the old Illinois Central depot and building an addition to it for their store. The soybean concern will have facilities to buy and store this year's crop of beans and hopes to be ready to start processing by Nov. 1. The mill, for which priorities have been obtained, will have a capacity of 2,000 bus. daily. The government will take the mill's entire oil output.

Edgemont, S. D.—A recommendation that J. M. Tucker, 78, operator of the Black Hills Elevator Co. be denied the right to sell gasoline and tires for the duration was made recently at an O.P.A. hearing on charges that he had violated gasoline and tire rationing regulations. Tucker, who denied intentional violations, was charged with selling gasoline without collecting rationing coupons, failure to keep adequate records of gasoline sales, and selling tires without rationing certificates. Tucker said gasoline and tire sales constituted about 10 per cent of his business. The case was referred to the Chicago O.P.A. regional office for final action.

SOUTHEAST

Decatur, Ala.—The Alabama Flour Mills recently installed new Calumet Cups in its plant.

Belzoni, Miss.—The Humphreys County Oil Mill is building an elevator for grain storage, for the first time engaging in that business, and is planning to handle soybeans, also for the first time, this season.

Mount Airy, N. C.—The Laurel Bluff Mills have been granted a North Carolina charter with a capital of \$100,000, to do a general milling business. Incorporators are: Wilson Barber, H. O. Woltz and G. K. Hale, all local residents.

Floyd, Va.—The old Harmon Mill, a 143-year-old grist mill in the Topeco section on Rural Route 2, was practically destroyed by a flood Aug. 10. The mill was owned and operated by Giles Epperly. The mill was built in 1800 and had been in continual use since.

Vicksburg, Miss.—The P. P. Williams Feed, Seed & Grocery Co. is expanding its business for the purpose of storing a large quantity of seeds of all types for the next planting season. It is also adding to its fertilizing plant. This probably is the largest feed, seed and grocery dealer in the state and one of the largest in the Southern States.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—The Gillette Grain Co. recently installed new Calumet Cups in its elevator.

TEXAS

Rockdale, Tex.—A warehouse and cold storage plant of the Bredt & Haley Produce Co., grain dealers, burned Aug. 28. A quantity of feed, produce and eggs were a total loss. A new cold storage system recently had been installed.—P. J. P.

Tahoka, Tex.—The Jim Burleson elevator has been completed and new machinery has been installed. The new elevator is 86 ft. high, with pits extending below the surface a distance of 26 ft.

Fort Worth, Tex.—J. Paul Smith has resigned as manager of the Burrus Mill & Elevator and has been succeeded by Joe C. Mitchell, former manager of the Morten Milling Co., Dallas.

Waco, Tex.—The Anchor Flour Mill was damaged by fire Aug. 29, the loss estimated at \$20,000, partially covered by insurance, by J. M. Bettis, proprietor. Water damaged loose grain and machinery.—P.J.P.

Sanger, Tex.—W. B. Chambers, formerly operating the Sanger Mill & Elevator, and who recently served as president of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, recently resigned his position with the War Labor Board in Dallas.

Houston, Tex.—L. E. Church, for several years head of the feed division for the Houston Milling Co., is the new manager for the Gulf Coast Federated Feed Ass'n plant, recently purchased and formerly known as the E. C. Dowman Hay & Grain Co.

Abilene, Tex.—The Henderson Grain Co. is located in new quarters at North Seventh and Pine Sts. The retail store at South Third and Pecan Sts. is unaffected by the change. H. G. Henderson, owner, stated, and is also the warehouse and mill at North Fifth and Ash St. The company, more than 22 years old, has its own line of feeds as well as a complete line of Quaker Oats feeds, and carried on both a wholesale and retail feed business.

Fort Worth, Tex.—New members recently enrolled in the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: Alice Cotton Oil Co., Alice; Balfour Guthrie & Co., Ltd., Dallas; Buda Milling Co., Buda; Roy Cowan Grain Co., Itasca; Edroy Grain & Elvtr. Co., Odem; Hall & Cooper, Rio Vista; Housewright Grain Co., Wylie; Houston Milling Co., Inc., Brownwood; D. B. Porter, Belton; Serv-Us Feed Mills, Ft. Worth; Stanard-Tilton Division, Russell-Miller Milling Co., Dallas; Anchor Mills, Waco; Adams Fuel & Grain Co., Seagraves; V. J. Coleman, Ackerly; James L. Daniel, Eden; East Texas Cotton Oil Co., Terrell; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Canyon; Farmers Grain Co., Silverton; Hayes Grain Co., Whitney; Hood Warehouse Co., San Antonio; W. J. Lawther Mills, Dallas; Kenneth Paris, Coolidge; Smith's Feed Mill, El Paso; Stamford Mill & Elevator, Stamford; W. B. Stowers, Ft. Worth, Tex.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y.

UTAH

Springville, Utah.—J. E. Robertson has purchased the poultry and live stock feed business operated here by the Globe Mills. He had been employed by the firm a number of years.

Castle Dale, Utah.—The old grist mill owned by L. R. Lowery burned to the ground the night of Aug. 13. The building was of frame construction and contained considerable equipment. It had been used for many years to grind grain, but the last two years was not operated. Mr. Lowery had intended to put the mill in operation next spring. Loss is estimated at \$10,000.

WISCONSIN

Wales, Wis.—Feed Supplies, Inc., has opened a new feed warehouse here, with grinding and mixing service.

Black River Falls, Wis.—George Waughtal, who recently purchased the Dunn Mill & Elevator property, has completed interior and exterior repairs and alterations and installation of new machinery, and the plant is ready for business. While the new mill will do custom grinding, its principal business will be in the purchase of all kinds of feed grains, their grinding and processing into dairy, poultry and all kinds of live stock feeds.



BATTLEFIELDS *on the home front*

BEHIND the victories of our fighting men abroad stand America's half-billion acres of farm lands at home.

An army of 6 million determined farmers work those acres.

And this is what they are doing.

They're feeding over 8 million men in our armed forces.

They're sending overseas 5 million dollars' worth of food a day on our lend-lease program.

They're providing food for the 35 million families busy at home.

We know, because by far the greater part of what they produce

is carried by the railroads — part of the million-and-a-third tons of all kinds of freight hauled a mile every minute of the day and night.

Like the farmers, the railroads have lost many of their men to Uncle Sam. And they have to get along with little or no new equipment.

But, also like the farmers, they are determined to do their level best to meet all the demands made upon them — to back up to the limit the men who fight for our free American way of self-reliance, enterprise and initiative.



Tony, Wis.—The first and second floors of the Tony Feed & Supply collapsed Aug. 12, and fell into the basement, causing considerable loss to mill feed and flour.

Kendall, Wis.—The Doms & Zimmerman Feed Mill has been sold to a newly organized local farmer co-operative. Organization and planning have been in progress for the past few months, but a deal for the property was not concluded until recently. Selling the mill dissolves a partnership that began a few years after World War I, when two brothers-in-law, Bill Doms and Paul Zimmerman, purchased the business from Wiseman.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Froedtert Grain & Maltng Co., in its recently issued report, showed profit for the fiscal year ended July 31 of \$861,980, equal to \$1.68 a share on common stock, against \$957,720 the year before. Kurtis R. Froedtert, president, said the company had done the largest volume of business in its history, augmented by sales to plants producing alcohol for munitions and synthetic rubber, but that increasing federal taxes had curtailed its profits.

Colfax, Wis.—Doughboy Mills, Inc., have sold their local elevator and feed store to William Draxler, formerly of Glenwood City, and Harvey Sutiff, of Boyceville. The new owners took possession Aug. 16. Mr. Draxler was part owner and manager of the Glenwood City Mill & Elevator for the past ten years. He has had a wide experience in the feed business and will be a real addition to this community. The business will be known as the Colfax Mill & Elevator.

WYOMING

Rawlins, Wyo.—The Rawlins Feed Store has been opened by Paul Bocck.

Torrington, Wyo.—A grain elevator with 800 bus. of freshly threshed barley was burned here recently, the blaze believed to have started from a short circuit.

Clearmont, Wyo.—The Johnson County Co-operative Ass'n of Buffalo, Wyo., has leased the Clearmont Elevator for the fourth year, and will receive grain for shipping or storage. The elevator will be operated on a co-operative basis.

Exemption from Transportation Tax

The 3 per cent federal transportation tax does not apply to amounts paid by private motor carriers for adjustment of costs under certain joint action conservation plans, the Office of Defense Transportation said Sept. 4.

Under the Revenue Act of 1942, a federal tax of 3 per cent is levied upon the amounts paid for transportation of property by rail, motor vehicle, water or air.

Where each private participating motor carrier operates his own equipment with his own personnel and merely pools merchandise with other private carriers for transportation and delivery services within a certain area the tax does not apply, the Bureau of Internal Revenue stated in a ruling to the ODT.

It does not matter whether the carriers are operating in local or over-the-road service, or both, the Bureau has informed the ODT.

Under these conditions, the amounts paid by one private carrier to another for the purpose of adjusting the cost of transportation and delivery of merchandise is not subject to the tax.

In such instances the parties to the joint action are not considered by the Bureau of Internal Revenue to be in the business of transporting property for hire within the meaning of the Act.

However, if the carriers set up a separate entity, such as a corporation, to perform transportation for all members, then the amounts paid by the merchants for this transportation service would be subject to the transportation tax, the Bureau also ruled.

Grain Carriers

Abandonment of 14 miles of the Missouri Pacific from Hastings to Prosser, Neb., has been denied.

Abandonment of 25 miles of the Milwaukee in Benton County, Wash., is requested by the trustees.

Abandonment of 14.5 miles between Albion and Litchfield, Mich., will be allowed the New York Central.

Fort William, Ont.—More than 4,000 loaded grain cars have been standing on track here for lack of men to unload them into the elevators, and 600 more cars were arriving daily. It is said to be the worst glut in the history of the grain industry.

In 28876 an examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission finds local and proportional rates on grain from Enid, Okla., and other points in northern Oklahoma and southern Kansas not discriminatory, recommending dismissal of the complaint by the Oklahoma Corporation Commission against the Santa Fe.

In I. & S. No. 5128, Three-Way Rule on Grain, Examiner Disque of the Interstate Commerce Commission recommends that the railroad's proposal to cancel waivers be denied. Strict enforcement of the Rule would raise the rates in Kansas and the Southwest and result in discrimination against many transit points.

Abandonment of 17 miles of the Northern Pacific between Rush City, Minn., and Grantsburg, Wis., is recommended by an examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Twenty miles in Minnesota, between Wyoming and Taylor's Falls may be abandoned, as traffic is insufficient.

Superior, Wis.—On account of the car shortage trucks are being used to carry grain from North Dakota to the Farmers Union Terminal Elevator. The first four trucks arrived Aug. 22 from Manville, N. D. The Farmers Union is the only elevator at the head of the lakes equipped with a truck dump.

Bismarck, N. D.—After the emergency conference of grain dealers and railroad executives Governor John Moses on Sept. 3 sent a resolution to Washington calling for "every aid possible to assist in saving this year's enormous crop in the face of the most serious transportation problem in the state's history."—P. J. P.

Buffalo, N. Y.—September grain requirements of the eastern area supplied through this city were estimated at 24,600,000 bus. by the Lower Lakes Grain Committee at a meeting in the Corn Exchange, Aug. 24. Of the total, 13,700,000 bus. will be needed for feed requirements; 7,500,000 for the milling industry and 3,400,000 for flax crushers.

Grain and grain products loading during the week ended Aug. 28 totaled 54,288 cars, a decrease of 1,937 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 6,821 cars above the corresponding week in 1942. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Aug. 28, totaled 39,061 cars, a decrease of 1,418 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 5,599 cars above the corresponding week in 1942.

Shippers' Advisory Board meetings will be held Sept. 16, 17 of the Pacific Coast Board at the Leamington Hotel, Oakland, Cal.; Sept. 21, 22 of the Pacific Northwest Board at the Davenport Hotel, Spokane, Wash.; Sept. 21, 22 of the Allegheny Board at the Wm. Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Oct. 6 of the New England Board at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass. The National Ass'n of Shippers' Advisory Boards will meet Oct. 14 and 15 at the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

Circuitry Considered by Grain Transportation Committee

At the monthly meeting Aug. 25 and 26 at Chicago, the National Grain & Grain Products Transportation Committee the circuitous routing of grain from Kansas City to Memphis was discussed.

It was suggested by F. S. Keiser, of the O.D.T., that the Rock Island discontinue moving grain between the two cities via Wichita Falls and Ft. Worth, Tex. It was objected that the change would close some mills.

Plans as to circuitry will be considered Sept. 14 at Chicago with traffic railroad executives who will meet C. A. Lahey, J. S. Brown and R. V. Craig.

A resolution was adopted that the Commodity Credit Corporation ship wheat from Texas rather than the Pacific Northwest, to Arizona and New Mexico.

Director Eastman offered to designate the members of the committee as "consultants." The members, except Mr. Brown, agreed.

Meetings will be held bi-monthly, the next meeting Oct. 20 and 21.

Hoch-Smith Southern Grain Case

Commissioner Johnson asked interested parties to file exceptions to the report by Examiner Frank A. Weaver in I. & S. No. 4208.

The last hearing was held by Weaver in January, 1939.

The findings are 25 in number. No. 1 is "that the rates on grain and certain grain products (a) within southern territory and from southwestern, western trunk line and official territory to southern territory are and for the future will be unreasonable to the extent that they exceed or may exceed one-factor rates based on the distance scale set forth in Appendix C."

No. 11: That the carriers' practice of maintaining rates from Virginia cities, Ohio River crossings, Memphis and St. Louis to points in the south is unreasonable and prejudicial to shippers of grain from Gulf ports.

E. H. Thornton, general manager of the New Orleans Joint Traffic Bureau comments as follows: "Under the examiner's recommendation the joint through rate on grain from Wichita, Kan., to York, Ala. (817 miles), will be made 41 cents, or 15 cents per 100 pounds less than the present rate of 56 cents. Since the rail distance from Wichita to York via New Orleans is 1,069 miles, or only 31 per cent greater than the short distance of 817 miles via Memphis, under the examiner's recommendations the same 41-cent rate may be applied via the route thru New Orleans with the privilege of transit at New Orleans.

"It will be required to be applied via New Orleans if the railroads permit the same rate of 41 cents to be applied to other gateways or transit points involving more than 31 per cent of the shortage distance. It will be remembered that the examiner recommends circuitous routing of as much as 50 per cent be permitted where the direct short haul is 1000 miles and over 150 miles.

"Under the examiner's findings and recommendations, the railroads will be required to accord New Orleans and the grain merchants located here the same treatment as they accord other gateways and transit points, located on circuitous routes, on grain moving from the western grain producing territory to the southern consuming markets.

"Under this finding New Orleans should be able to greatly enlarge its domestic grain markets, whereas today the domestic grain markets available to the New Orleans grain merchants are very restricted and limited."—P. J. P.

Some county A.A.A. committees are selling the C.C.C. wooden grain bins to farmers.

Supply Trade

Kankakee, Ill.—Wm. C. Burrell, former president of the Burrell Mfg. Co., died Sept. 3. His death followed by one day that of his son Wm. E. Burrell.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—Edw. M. Brown, has been named president of the Arkansas Mill Supply Co. succeeding Louis T. Rucks. The new vice-pres. of the company is John W. Chidester.—P. J. P.

Washington, D. C.—Orders designed to conserve railroad box car space were issued recently by the war production board, restricting deliveries of portland cement within certain zones, effective Sept. 24, to eliminate cross-hauling.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Established in 1911, the firm of Alfred C. Goethel Co. has for many years been under the ownership and direction of A. E., R. A. and H. C. Winkler, who now announce a new and more consistent name for the company, A. E. Winkler & Sons, Inc.

Cincinnati, O.—The Alvey-Ferguson Co. of California, has been formed with sales offices, engineering and manufacturing facilities at Los Angeles, for the manufacture of conveying equipment, and will conduct a business identical with that of the parent company here.—P. J. P.

Considerable progress has been made recently by WPB and Industry in eliminating many serious bottlenecks. Many of these accomplishments have been given considerable public attention, while little is known of the progress made on smaller but equally important programs. The production problem in magnesium and aluminum has been overcome. In fact, efforts are now being made to find further uses for magnesium.

Electronics equipment requirements in the war program and for maintenance and repair of civilian radio sets are increasing constantly, and the electronics industry faces a fresh challenge in the task of meeting proposed production schedules, the Radio Division of the War Production Board says. The rate of production will have to be stepped up to meet higher production schedules for the remainder of 1943. As a further indication that there is no leveling off of electronics equipment production in prospect, the Radio Division estimates that war production needs to be supplied by the industry will be 30 to 40 per cent greater for 1944 than for 1943.

WPB Will Aid Producers of Farm Machinery

To aid producers of farm machinery and equipment in planning a continuous production cycle, the War Production Board has amended Order L-257 to make it a continuing basis for operation.

L-257 will be the basic order and any changes in requirement for the various items of farm machinery and equipment will be reflected in new schedules of quota percentages which will be issued as amendments to the order as they become necessary. The original Order L-257 would have expired on June 30, 1944.

Makers of machinery for cleaning, scouring and processing farmers' grain help to prepare crops for market. Why not help them to obtain essential material?

Ceilings for the New York State 1943 crop of hops were set Sept. 7 for the sale by grower of baled hops at the farm. Dealers add 9 cents for their ceiling. The grower will receive \$1.05 for seedless hops, \$1 for semi-seedless and 95 cents per pound for seeded hops.

L-292 Too Restrictive on Grain Machinery

At a hearing at Washington recently manufacturers and suppliers of grain handling and milling machinery voiced their objections to the severe restrictions imposed by General Limitation Order L-292 on the manufacture of equipment for their branch of the essential food industry.

This order was issued June 5 and republished July 17 and is still in effect.

After the hearing officials of the War Production Board said that there will be increases in the production of most items and substantial increases in some.

First consideration is being given to the dairy industry which is to receive an increase from 80 to 125 per cent of the base period. A series of amendments to L-292 will be issued for the baking, canning and packing machinery manufacturers, milling and grain machinery coming last, but with an increase.

The production quota objected to provides that

(1) On and after June 15, 1943, no manufacturer, dealer, or processor shall accept any order for food processing machinery unless the order is an approved order. On and after June 30, 1943, no manufacturer, dealer, or processor shall deliver any food processing machinery and no person shall accept delivery of food processing machinery from any manufacturer, dealer, or processor, except pursuant to an approved order.

Also (i) During the period from January 1, 1943, to September 30, 1943, no manufacturer shall fabricate or assemble any kind of food processing machinery in excess of the number of units of such kind fabricated and assembled by him during the similar period in 1942; except that in any case where the restrictions of this subparagraph prevent a manufacturer from filling an order which he has heretofore received rated AA-3 or higher he may fabricate and assemble the necessary number of additional units to enable him to fill such order.

(6) "Approved order" means any order of

the following kinds:

(i) An order for any food processing machinery bearing a preference rating of AA-3 or higher assigned on Form WPB-617 formerly PD-200.

(iv) An order for food processing machinery approved by the War Production Board pursuant to subparagraph (b) (2) hereof; or

(v) Any other order for food processing machinery bearing a preference rating of AA-3 or higher assigned on Form PD-1A or on Form WPD-837 (formerly PD-408).

(3) "Food processing machinery" means new, used, reconditioned and rebuilt machinery and equipment, of the kinds specified in Schedule A hereto, with a sales value of \$50 or more for any single new machine or piece of equipment or \$300 for any single used, rebuilt or reconditioned machine or piece of equipment."

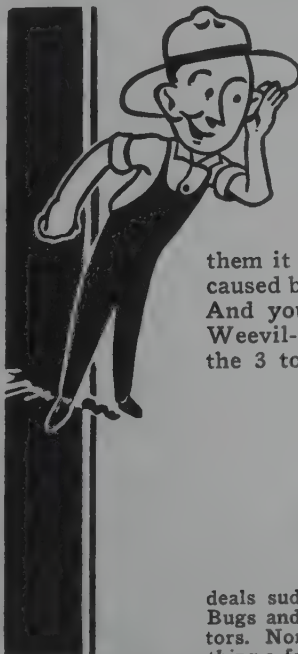
In Schedule A, paragraph 8 covers "Flour, grain, feed milling and processing machinery and equipment."

Paragraph 15 covers "seed cleaning equipment."

Citrus Pulp in Cattle Ration

In three trials at the Texas Agricultural Exp. Sta. over about 150 days with 3 lots of 8-10 Hereford steers each, dried citrus pulp consisting almost entirely of grapefruit peel, rag and seed replaced about 25 per cent of the ear corn chop with husks in a ration including cottonseed meal and hegari silage.

Practically equal gains were produced with slightly higher finish on the citrus pulp than with corn. Replacing about half of the ear corn with citrus pulp was less palatable, decreased feed consumption, gains, and finish, and had a slight laxative effect. When gains were adjusted to agree with the therms per 100 lbs. practically the same results were obtained for ear corn chop with husks and for the citrus pulp. No effect on the color of the fat in the carcass was noted.



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ABOUT IT!

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deals sudden death to insect life. Actually controls Weevil, Bran Bugs and Moths in grain stored on the farm and in country elevators. Non-hazardous, non-injurious to both grain and user. *Everything* a farm grain bin fumigant *should be*. Sold exclusively through mill and elevator operators. Economical in cost and use, yet yields a liberal profit. Write today for details about Weevil-Fume representation in your district.

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Field Seeds

Muskogee, Okla.—Locke's Seed House recently purchased a 1½-ton Kelly-Duplex Feed Mixer.

Rochester, N. Y.—The New York State Seed Ass'n will hold its annual meeting Sept. 27 at the Hotel Rochester.

Brookings, S. D.—A. O. Syverud has resigned as Deuel County agent to be state seed analyst at the State College.

Kansas City, Mo.—The fall meeting of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n will be held Oct. 8 and 9 at the Hotel President.

Cook, Minn.—Additional cleaning machinery has been installed in the plant of the Arrowhead Seed Growers Co-operative.

Ralston, Neb.—The Washburn-Wilson Seed Co. is remodeling a large building in which the principal activity will be the pearling of barley.

Minot, N. D.—The Occident Elevator Division of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. has bought the business of the Roy L. Aney Seed & Nursery Co.

Washington, D. C.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture estimates the production of mustard seed in 1943 as 33,800,000 lbs., 24 per cent less than in 1942.

Topeka, Kan.—A shipment of 3,000 bus. of Tenmarq seed wheat was made from Liberal and Paradise, Kan., Aug. 24 by the Kansas Seed Wheat for Russia Committee.

Blanchard, Ia.—A. G. Thurman of Cedar Rapids, owner of the Federal Hybrid Seed Corn Co., has been here supervising the installation of a new furnace, and electric drier.

Springfield, Ill.—The meeting of the Illinois Seed Dealers Ass'n will be held Sept. 16 at the Leland Hotel. Among the speakers will be C. J. McCormick of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Pierz, Minn.—The Pierz Seed Co. has been formed by a consolidation of the seed businesses of Theo. A. Gau and Herbert Nagel. Until building restriction ease they will operate in the Gau garage.

Shreveport, La.—The Lane Wilson Seed Co. has built additional storage for soybeans and oats and other seed items, in bulk on account of the shortage of sacks; and is putting in equipment to save labor.

Chicago, Ill.—The forthcoming maximum price regulation for seed potatoes for the 1943 crop will be discussed at a meeting to be held soon, probably at Chicago, of the Seed Potato Industry Advisory Committee.

Opportunity, Wash.—The Jacklin Seed Co., of Dishman, has purchased the plant of the Beralloy Corporation near this place, and will convert it into a storage warehouse, with a view to putting in seed cleaning machinery later. —F. K. H.

Washington, D. C.—The 23 per cent decline from last year expected in the production of vetch, rye-grass and crimson clover seed more than offsets the estimated 16 per cent increase in the production of Austrian Winter peas. The total production of these winter-cover crop seeds, forecast at 256,970,000 pounds, is 2 per cent below the record 1942 production of 263,160,000 pounds, but 2 4/5 times the 5-year (1937-41) average of 91,529,000 pounds.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Farmland, Ind.—The Randolph County Hybrid Growers has been incorporated with 100 shares of no par value stock, by Leland W. Hubbard, Geo. B. Mendenhall, Arthur W. Lumpkin and Lewis Husted.—P. J. P.

Centralia, Wash.—Chas. B. Voegelé, aged 68 years, passed away in a Seattle hospital recently after a 2-weeks' illness. He was born at Highland, Ill., and went to Centralia in 1913, later engaging in the seed and feed business. About 15 years ago he established the Pioneer Feed & Seed Co. He was a director of the Chamber of Commerce for several years. His two surviving sons are in the army and navy.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Griswold Seed & Nursery Co. is charged with violation of the Federal Seed Act. A delivery of 30 bags of alfalfa seed to the Strang Grain Co. in Ft. Collins, Colo., on March 5, 1942, on Apr. 6, seed delivered to the Roy A. Scofield Co. of Council Bluffs, Ia., and on Apr. 8, 1942, seed delivered to the Younkerman Seed Co. of Council Bluffs, Ia., was not labeled correctly, the information charges.—P. J. P.

Seattle, Wash.—Twenty-six seed firms who applied have been granted a suspension of the 56-hour work week and been given permission by the National Labor Relations Board to pay overtime for over 40 hours, with a minimum of 80c per hour, enabling them to compete to some extent with other employers. Under the new O.P.A. regulation the increased cost of labor and materials since 1941 can be added to the charge for cleaning.

State College, Miss.—At the recent annual meeting of the Mississippi Seed Improvement Ass'n Geo. D. Perry was re-elected pres., and B. L. Moss of Soso vice pres. New directors elected are W. T. Barnett of Booneville and B. F. Harbert of Robinsonville. Membership in the Ass'n has increased greatly during the past five years. The state seed certification program includes crops of cotton, wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn and soybeans.—P. J. P.

Fremont, Neb.—Dealers handling Yager hybrid seed corn in southern Nebraska to the number of 97 were entertained at dinner recently following an inspection of the seed processing plant, the Yager production fields and the experimental testing and proving fields. The work of remodeling and overhauling the company's new processing plant is now being done. Also several new corn graders, elevators and other equipment are being installed to increase the capacity of the plant to handle this year's crop of seed corn which is expected to run close to 80,000 bus.

Washington, D. C.—Effective Sept. 1 the W.P.B. has placed restrictions on the manufacture and use of pyrethrum insecticide, in M-179. Each person who wishes to obtain pyrethrum from any producer in any calendar month, whether for his own consumption or resale, shall on or before the 10th day of the preceding month, file a statement with respect to the intended use thereof. Such statement shall be made on Form WPB 2945 (formerly PD-600). Each producer seeking to make delivery of, or use, pyrethrum during any calendar month, must file application on or before the 15th day of the preceding month. The application shall be filed on Form WPB 2947 (formerly PD-602).

Sacramento, Cal.—Under the revised seed law which became effective Aug. 4 public hearings were held at Sacramento Sept. 1 and at Los Angeles Sept. 3 and the rules and regulations promulgated by the State Director of Agriculture.

Seed Wheat Scarce in Indiana

Numerous inquiries are coming in to our office inquiring where supplies of good soft winter wheat are available for seed purposes this fall.

Our Indiana wheat crop was practically a failure, both as to quality and quantity, with the result that much of the farmers supplies now on hand are not suitable for seed.

If any grain dealer, or any seed firms, have good quality and known varieties of soft wheat to sell, we ask that they advise us immediately.

Reports come to us that even the best of this shriveled, light weight wheat, is not showing up well in germination tests. We suggest you immediately test any wheat that you may have put aside for seed, to see if it is good enough.—F. K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Assn, Indianapolis, Ind.

White Clover Seed Production

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports the prospective production of 2,080,000 pounds of white clover seed to be the largest on record and compares with last year's previous record crop of 1,890,000 pounds and the 5-year (1937-41) average of 684,800 pounds. Increases over last year occur in Louisiana, Mississippi and Wisconsin while smaller crops are expected in Idaho and Oregon. The larger United States production this year is attributed to a better yield per acre, which more than offsets the slight reduction in acreage.

A total of 20,900 acres is estimated to have been harvested for seed this year, compared with 21,500 acres in 1942 and the 5-year average of 10,855 acres. Only in Wisconsin was a larger acreage harvested than last year.

Yield per acre, forecast at 100 pounds of clean seed, is about 14 per cent larger than the 1942 yield of 88 pounds and 72 per cent higher than the 5-year average yield of 58 pounds. In only one state (Oregon) is the yield expected to be smaller than in 1942.

Columbia, Mo.—Federal assistance to the seed testing laboratory here has been discontinued; and the state department of agriculture will test commercial seeds.

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Campaign for Production of More Soft Wheat

By C. S. LATCHAW

At a meeting in Columbus, O., Sept. 1, 1943, attended by representatives of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Assn., Ohio State Millers' Assn., Farm Bureau Co-Operative Assn., Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Assn., Ohio State Grange and representatives of some of the Ohio Boards of Trade, and independent mills, Mr. H. J. BeBout of Loudonville Milling Co., Loudonville, O., was elected as Chairman of a permanent committee to head a group of those interested in a Soft Wheat Production Program for Ohio. Mr. BeBout to select his committee, the number of such a committee to be left to his judgment. The scope of this committee to include Grain Dealers, Millers, Farmers, Granges, Farm Bureau Co-Op. and others of the allied trades who may be interested in such a program.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED: It should be the consensus of this group that the unfairness and discrimination perpetrated on the State of Ohio in regard to the goals set for soft winter wheat acreage for 1944, as compared to other states such as Missouri, Illinois and Indiana shall be called to the attention of Ohio State Agriculture Adjustment Administration.

The State of Ohio is naturally a producer of soft winter wheat and has some of the largest soft winter wheat mills in the world within its boundaries, same being one of the state's major industries. This makes available large quantities of feed for livestock. Soft winter wheat flours are particularly adaptable for uses for which hard and spring wheat flours cannot be substituted. Consequently, soft red winter wheat is always a source of reliable cash income to the farmer and this source of profitable business should not be lost to Ohio. A proven source of crop rotation necessary for carrying on successful farming should be encouraged.

Such a major food crop as soft winter wheat, the dependability of which should not be questioned, should be given equal publicity and factual data disseminated as is supplied for other major farm crops in Ohio: (a) Cover and nurse crop; (b) Rotation—fits naturally in scheme of crop rotations; (c) Source of reliable cash income; (d) Practically only fall crop utilizing farm labor at that time.

At the present time it is necessary to import supplies of wheat from Missouri and the Pacific Coast to keep a necessary and major industry running and to supply food industries within the state, flours for their purposes. This is not economically sound or necessary and is not in accordance with present intent of ODT.

We ask the co-operation of the AAA, The Ohio State University Extension Department, The Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, Ohio State

Grange, Ohio State Equity Exchange, Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Ohio State Millers Ass'n, Boards of Trade and Allied Trades and others who may be interested for this is a matter of statewide concern.

Alsike Crop 231,300 bus.

Altho fewer acres of alsike clover seed were harvested this year the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture forecasts the production at 231,300 bus. (13,878,000 pounds) of thrasher-run seed, compared with 241,900 bus. (14,514,000 pounds) in 1942 and the average of 318,730 bus. (19,123,800 pounds).

It is the smallest crop since 1937 and may even fall below that crop (223,800 bus.) if the acreage harvested or the yields turn out smaller than expected. A decreased production is indicated for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Idaho and Oregon. But a larger crop is forecast for New York, Michigan and Wisconsin. Production in Minnesota is expected to be about the same as in 1942.

The number (88,000) of acres for harvest this year exceeds slightly the 85,600 acres harvested last year, but is only 58 per cent of the 10-year (1932-41) average of 150,790 acres. Increases are in New York, Michigan and Wisconsin, while decreases occur mainly in Ohio, Iowa, Missouri and Idaho.

Yield per acre, forecast at 2.63 bus. (158 pounds) of thrasher-run seed, is 7 per cent below the 2.83-bu. (170 pounds) yield in 1942, but 22 per cent above the 10-year average yield of 2.16 bus. (130 pounds).

Willamette Vetch Seed in Strong Demand

By F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—Such a demand has developed in Southern states for vetch seed that the growers of Willamette vetch here in Oregon are faced with an odd situation. Willamette vetch is a hardy strain of common vetch which cannot be distinguished from the common either as seed or in the growing crop.

Because it cannot be distinguished, strict certification of seed has been necessary to qualify a crop for sale at the higher price that has prevailed in the AAA seed purchase program. This year 558 growers in Western Oregon are growing Willamette vetch expecting to sell through the government agency, and have proceeded with the usual inspections necessary to certification.

Now with the increased demand for vetch seed of any kind, the private dealers will probably be able to handle the entire vetch crop at prices in advance of those guaranteed through the AAA. With straight common vetch bringing as much per pound as the Willamette in this unusual market, there might appear to be no advantage in completing the requirements for certification.

Men in the farm crops department at O. S. C. where this strain of vetch originated, are hoping that the best and cleanest fields, at least, in each county will be certified so there will be ample seed, of high quality to continue the production of the pure strain of Willamette.

"A man lives his life only when he is marching," says Jan Valtin, "when he keeps marching forward at any price. When he stops marching, he decays. The joy of life is the joy of the experience that comes from feeling one's own strength." Sure, it is true that business men never faced mightier problems than those slung at them today. All the heroic stuff in our makeup is being called into action. We must think at a faster pace, plan with greater vision, toil more strenuously than ever before. But when we conquer we will gain new strength, new power, with which to build more gloriously when the peaceful tomorrows come.

SCALE TICKETS FOR GRAIN BUYERS

Scale and Credit Tickets—Form 51 Duplicating contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, each leaf bearing five tickets, machine perforated for easy removal, and 100 leaves of yellow post office paper, each leaf bearing five duplicates which remain in the book. Also 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Size of book 5½x13½ inches, check bound, well printed. Each leaf is one ticket wide and five tickets deep. Order 51 Duplicating 500 tickets. Price, \$1.25, plus postage. Weight, 1¼ lbs.

Crop Delivery Record (Duplicating) — This multiple load scale ticket form has two tickets to a page so that grain from two farmers may be recorded without turning a leaf. Each ticket is ruled to record receipt of 23 loads including the date, hauler's name of each load, gross, tare and net, and has spaces at the bottom for recording the total bushels, the price, the check number, and the total amount paid in settlement. Especially convenient when a farmer sells his entire crop at one time, delivering all of it within a few days. Originals (120) of attractive goldenrod bond paper, 120 duplicates of manila, and 3 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper to the book, with heavy gray pressboard covers, cut flush. Spiral wire bound so that open book lays flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Size, 8½x10½ inches. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, \$1.25 each, plus postage. Order Crop Delivery Record, Form 69 Spiral.

Improved Grain Tickets—Using Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, printed on white bond, machine perforated. Each ticket is 3 inches wide by 6½ long. The 125 duplicate leaves are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book is 7½x13 inches, supplied with 5 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Duplicating. Weight, 2½ lbs. Order 19GT Dup. Price, \$1.35, plus postage.

Scale Ticket Copying Book — Contains 150 leaves bearing 600 originals and 600 duplicates, four originals and four duplicates printed on each leaf and perforated so outer half of each leaf may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact copy of all entries on the original. Leaves of white bond are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing. Duplicate remains attached to original until all entries are completed. Check bound, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73. Weight, 2½ lbs. Price, \$1.45, plus postage.

Duplicating Scale Ticket Book — A labor-saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, machine perforated, bearing 800 tickets, inter-leaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Well printed and bound in heavy board covers. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 inches. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.55, plus postage. Weight 3 lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book — This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is delivering a number of loads daily. Each leaf bears two tickets and is perforated down the middle so that when the sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry on the other side of the sheet. Each leaf has room for name of farmer and the hauler's of 34 loads in duplicate. Outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company. The book is 12 x 12 inches, check bound with heavy boards, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 66. Weight, 4 lbs. Price \$2.85, plus postage.

Cash with order for twelve copies of any of the above books earns 10% discount.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Seed Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1942, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated were:

FLAXSEED				
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago	550,000	818,000	11,000	253,000
Duluth	522,060	516,620	144,985	236,390
Milwaukee	96,000	227,360	3,000	.....
Minneapolis	4,987,500	5,437,600	801,000	483,000
Superior	542,825	472,769	446,500	254,868
KAFIR AND MILO				
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Hutchinson	19,000	5,000	.....	.....
Kansas City	326,200	96,600	145,200	123,600
Philadelphia	4,959	5,013	5,419	3,178
St. Joseph	1,500	1,500	.....	.....
St. Louis	770,200	19,600	208,200	8,400
Wichita	8,000	.....	8,000	25,422
CLOVER				
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago, lbs.	.....	266,000	30,000	138,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	36,065	43,508	.....	.....
TIMOTHY				
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago, lbs.	110,000	3,607,000	139,000	1,458,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	384,342	298,695	61,355	136,080
Fort Worth	9,900	1,100	.....	.....
Kansas City	.....	1,400	.....	6,000

Your Feed Authority

Feeds & Feeding

by

F. B. Morrison

20th Edition — 9th Printing

Since the first edition was published in 1898 nineteen editions of this book have been issued, several printings having been made of each of the later editions. In the U. S. and other countries Feeds & Feeding is used more widely as a text and reference book than any other book on livestock feeding. It is the only authoritative book on the subject, and is the result of over 44 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

The 20th edition, the latest, has been entirely rewritten and revised. It contains the latest information; recent analyses of American feeds; extensive data concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The book is divided into three parts: "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuffs," "Feeding Farm Animals." This 20th edition contains approximately 40% more material than the previous edition; 1,050 pages; 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Well bound in durable black keretol, weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Feedstuffs

Distillers Dried Grains production during July totaled 28,100 tons, against 32,800 tons in July, 1942, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Many millers are becoming reluctant to handle government feed wheat, as millions of dollars are past due them in freight rebates from the C. C. C.

Current August-September permits for shipping dry-rendered tankage from plants in south America expire Oct. 31. Altho little has been received considerable is en route.

Washington, D. C.—Commercial feed supplies for the first 9 months of 1943 were 21% more than for the like month of 1942. Oil meal supplies increased 32%, brewers dried grains 60%, millfeed 15%.

Washington, D. C.—The O. P. A. has just made a special ruling in amendment No. 2 to M. P. R. 173, making clear railroad boundaries, that the price of wheat millfeed at Brainerd and Granite Falls, Minn., is \$37.75 per ton.

Lt. Col. George MacNicol, son of E. P. MacNicol, assistant to the president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, who participated in an air raid on Italy, recently was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Kansas City, Mo.—The C.C.C. Kansas City office on Aug. 30 announced that millers in that territory would not be permitted to make further sales of ground feed wheat to central freight ass'n territory, but shipments may be made to the South and Southeast.

Chicago, Ill.—Feed sales of the Allied Mills, Inc., in the fiscal year ending June 30 were \$63,970,160, against \$43,603,420 during the fiscal year preceding. Altho feed sales increased 37 per cent taxes increased 62 per cent. The net income per share of stock was \$2.53, against \$2.44.

Raleigh, N. C.—The North Carolina Food Conservation Committee held a special meeting Aug. 27 to analyze the overall feed situation in the state; and to determine what can be done to prevent wholesale liquidation of livestock and poultry next February, March and April.—P.J.P.

Many cattle feeders are not going to feed cattle this year on account of the uncertainty of getting the proper feed. Indications are that fewer hogs will be in the feed lots this fall and winter. The advance in protein feeds will cause some feeders to curtail these concentrates.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Austin, Tex.—The Senate general investigating committee stated that the \$1 a ton differential in favor of other states in buying Texas cottonseed cake will be removed. Henry Bell of Ft. Worth, sec'y of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Ass'n, told the committee the feed is badly needed in drought-threatened Texas.—P.J.P.

Washington, D. C.—The Ass'n of Feed Control Officials will conduct its annual meeting here, at the Statler Hotel, on Oct. 29-30, L. E. Bopst, sec'y-treas., has announced. Members of the feed industry are invited to attend. It will be a business meeting where special problems will be presented and discussed and definite ideas submitted. The meeting will follow immediately that of the Ass'n of Official Agricultural Chemists. The American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n committee on definitions and contacts will be present at the meeting, and any difficulties members have may be taken up in advance with the chairman of the committee, F. F. Hasbrouck, chief chemist of Allied Mills, Inc., at Peoria, Ill.

Brewers Dried Grains production during July amounted to 23,700 tons, against 21,400 tons during July, 1942.—U.S.D.A.

Corvallis, Ore.—Oregon dairymen were warned to avoid raw rock phosphate in feed mixtures. Dr. I. R. Jones, Oregon State college professor of dairy husbandry, said phosphate rock usually contains 3 per cent to 4 per cent fluorine, which is poisonous to livestock if fed for any length of time.—F.K.H.

Washington, D. C.—Sunflower seed is exempt from price control as a "raw and unprocessed agricultural commodity," but the O. P. A. recently ruled that sunflower seed when processed as an ingredient in mixed feeds even tho its name may not be commercially changed, sunflower seed remains controlled by the General Maximum Price Regulation.

Hay for Drouth States

Action to maintain milk production in the drouth areas of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina by making hay available to farmers at reasonable prices was announced Sept. 1 by the War Food Administration.

Under an agreement between the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Southern States Co-operative Ass'n, the Co-operative will purchase legume hay in surplus producing areas and by means of sales to local dealers will make it available to dairy farmers in the drouth area for feeding to dairy cattle at the following price per ton to farmers for purchases in carload lots: Alfalfa hay (basis: 1st cutting, No. 2 leafy), \$25; second cutting alfalfa hay, \$27.50; clover hay, \$20; mixed legume hay (clover or alfalfa), \$20; Lespedeza hay, \$20.

The difference between cost and selling prices will be paid by the WFA.

Why Not to Feed Grinders?

The War Food Administration announced that it has redelegated to Farm Rationing Committees of the County War Boards the authority granted it by the War Production Board to assign preference ratings for delivery of small engines needed in essential food production activities.

This will apply to air and liquid-cooled internal combustion engines of 20-horsepower and under which will be manufactured during the current production year. Since production of such engines is estimated to be sufficient to meet all essential needs, there will be no state and county quotas established for their distribution. The only distribution control will be at the county level, where County Farm Rationing Committees will issue preference rating certificates to farmers or operators of farm machinery for hire, based on the need for the engine in essential production of crops. The certificates will bear a preference rating of AA-2, the highest which can be given a civilian product.

WFA officials pointed out that the procedure applies to replacements for farm machinery and equipment, to new engines to be installed on farm machinery and equipment purchased without engines, and to engines necessary to power equipment now without adequate or available source of power. Included in the eligible uses are engines used on farms for feed grinding and mixing, hay chopping, elevating, silo filling, baling, harvesting, threshing, corn shelling.

This should be applicable to any power unit used in the preparation of grain for consumers.

Feed Meetings in Wisconsin

At Chippewa Falls, Wis., the first of a series of local meetings of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n was held Aug. 23. Albert Zutter was chairman, and among the speakers were E. J. Cashman, New Richmond, Wis., and Eldon Roessler of Milwaukee.

At Merrill Aug. 25 Paul Gebert, Jr., acted as chairman. Among the speakers were Congressman Alvin E. O'Konski and David K. Steenbergh, sec'y of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n, who reported the feed problem more general than any other.

At Stevens Point Congressman Reid F. Murray favored a larger import quota of Canadian wheat for feed, stating that the 200,000 bus. quarterly limit is reached almost immediately after the beginning of each quarter. Senator Alexander Wiley and Eldon Roessler also spoke on feed problems. Prior to the meeting H. H. Humphrey of Wausau, who presided, and other feed dealers had a conference at Wausau with Senator Robert M. LaFollette.

At Green Bay Aug. 26 Donald Mihills was chairman. Leading speakers were Representatives Lavern Dilwig and Frank B. Keefe.

At Madison Aug. 31 Wm. Sinn of the Standard Seed & Feed Co. acted as chairman, and Representative Harry Southoff led the speaking.

At Burlington, Wis., the final meeting of the series was held Sept. 1, with Jas. J. Murphy as chairman. Representative Lawrence Smith spoke.

Protesting Feeders Appeal for Relief

The 1700 delegates attending the Livestock & Feed conference in Kansas City, Sept. 2 had a most advantageous opportunity to convince the large number of members of Congress attending that, more feed must be supplied quickly if livestock is to be finished for next winter's market. Serious minded feeders with hungry livestock painted a depressing picture of their struggle to supply needed food as repeatedly urged by the Dept. of Agri.

The resolutions adopted were clearly and emphatically stated and no doubt filled the Congressmen present with a determination to take a more active part in directing the affairs of the nation.

Congress was urged to take such action as would insure a discontinuance of the present subsidy-rollback program and stop all efforts to expand it.

The meeting vigorously protested the loose thinking and loose talking of those who, in the name of the war emergency, would seek to make impractical changes which would be disastrous to the country as a whole and could only seriously hamper the war effort itself.

That we urge congress, the direct representative of the people, again to assume the responsibility for law-making, and that there be a cessation of law-making by executive order.

That we urge Commodity Credit corporation to make an immediate announcement of a program for the equitable distribution of protein concentrates from the 1943-44 crop, and that producers and feeders be allowed to buy the product in the customary form and protein content.

That we request the Secretary of Agriculture and the chemicals division of the War Production board to reconsider WPB order M-54, with the object of providing additional quantities of blackstrap molasses for general feed use.

That we urge upon the War Food Administration, first, that there be no restrictions in the planting of sugar beets.

Amend Soymeal Ceiling

Effective Aug. 28 the O.P.A. has amended the ceiling regulations on the prices of soybean oil meal as follows:

1. Sec. 4 (a) is amended to read as follows:

(a) The maximum price for the sale and delivery of domestic soybean oil meal and cake, per ton, in carload lots or pool car lots, bulk, 41% or more protein, at any point, except within the switching limits of Decatur, Ill. (including production plant), by a processor shall be \$45 plus transportation charges as follows:

(1) The carload flat rate on soybean oil meal from Decatur to all points of destination in the United States, except, the area east of the Illinois-Indiana state line on or north of the Ohio River to Cavona, W. Va., thence on or north of the Norfolk & Western Railway to Roanoke, Va., thence on or north of the Virginian Railway from Roanoke to Norfolk, and

(2) The carload flat rate on grain products from Decatur to all points of destination in the area excepted from the above subparagraph (1).

2. Sec. 5 is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 5. Maximum prices for sales of domestic soybean oil meal, cake, pea size meal or pellets owned or under contract by a processor on July 31, 1943, or processed from soybeans of the 1942 crop, by a processor. (a) The maximum price for the sale and delivery of domestic soybean oil meal, cake, pea size meal or pellets which is owned or under contract by a processor on July 31, 1943, or which is produced from soybeans of the 1942 crop, per ton, in carload lots or pool car lots, bulk, 41% or more of protein, at any point (including production plant) by a processor shall be:

(1) \$2 per ton more than the applicable minimum price specified in the Processor Contract—Cotton States, 1942 Soybean Program of the Commodity Credit Corporation, for soybean oil meal, cake, pea size meal or pellets processed at a plant with respect to which the processor executed such processor contract with the Commodity Credit Corporation;

(2) \$33.50 per ton for soybean oil meal, cake, and pea size meal processed at a plant with respect to which the processor executed the Processor Contract—Pacific Coast States, 1942 Soybean Program of the Commodity Credit Corporation, Decatur basis, plus all rail freight rate from Decatur to the processor's plant, including the 3% federal transportation tax, less \$4 per ton;

(3) \$1.50 per ton more than the maximum price specified in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph (a) for soybean oil pellets;

(4) \$1.50 per ton more than the basic prices specified in the Processor Contracts—Form A, Form B, and Form B (Area 5), 1942 Soybean Program of the Commodity Credit Corporation, for such soybean oil meal, cake, pea size meal and pellets as are included in this paragraph and not provided for in subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3).

3. Sec. 19 is added to read as follows:

Sec. 19. Sales by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Notwithstanding any other provision of this regulation, any soybean oil meal, cake, pea size meal or pellets purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation from a processor at not more than the maximum prices established in section 5 hereof, or otherwise acquired by such Corporation, may be sold and delivered by such Corporation, acting directly or thru such other person as it may designate, at not more than the maximum prices established in sec. 4 hereof.

Hay Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during August compared with August, 1942, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago	1,333	1,201	928	201
Fort Worth	1,288	44		
Kansas City	24,696	4,806	17,208	612
St. Louis	441	12	432	

Feed Situation to be Tight

Professor George Montgomery, who resigned recently from the feed and grain section of the O.P.A., and is now with the Kansas State College, says:

"Before the 1943-44 feeding season is over, feed bins will be swept clean, hungry animals will stand before empty feed bunks, and cows and hens will go to market with the wartime production job only half completed.

"Feed grain supplies are about 12% smaller than last summer.

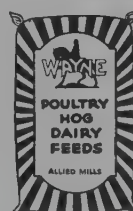
"Live stock numbers are 8 to 10% larger than last year.

"Feed grain supply per grain consuming animal will be one-sixth smaller than last year, and about 10% less than the 1937-41 average.

"Price relationships, price regulations, and other influences will tend to hinder the normal movement of grain to some sections and to some types of live stock.

"It seems desirable that feeding operations be adjusted to the supplies of feed grains available on each individual farm. Purchases of feed grains, especially corn, have been difficult, and probably will be more difficult as the new feeding season advances. Marketing hogs at weights of 220 to 230 lbs. or less is the most economical use of grain. There also is the possibility of price discrimination against heavier weights."

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NEWARK 7

NEW JERSEY

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Manchester, N. H.—Three manufacturing plants have been converted to poultry production, with plans to grow 30,000 broilers, 5,000 chickens and 3,000 laying hens.—A.G.T.

Manti, Utah.—M. H. Pack of Manti, executive sec'y of the Utah State Turkey Growers Ass'n, states that the Ass'n will request a rationing program for turkey feeds, as millions of turkeys will be marketed unfinished for lack of protein supplements.

Fort Worth, Tex.—At the 20th annual convention of the Texas Baby Chick Ass'n and Hatchery Training School, Aug. 24, 27, the following officers were elected: pres., W. T. Jones, Jr., of Coleman; vice pres., W. C. Griffin of Santa Anna, and sec'y-treas. (re-elected), A. H. Demke of Stephenville. The attendance was large, nearly 700 being present.

Shawnee, Okla.—The Wartime Chick Production Conference was held here Aug. 18, 19 and 20. Among the speakers were Dr. Cliff Carpenter, now of the U.S.D.A. Dr. O. B. Kent of the Quaker Oats Co., and R. B. Gallo-way of the Hardeman-King Co. Opinion was that chick production will be increased next year at present prices if the feed supply improves.

The Poultry Science Ass'n recently elected the following officers for 1943-44: D. C. Warren, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans., president; R. M. Bethke, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, O., first vice-president; C. W. Upp, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., second vice-president, and W. A. Maw, Macdonald College, Quebec, sec'y-treas.

New York, N. Y.—Dr. Theodore C. Bery, chief of the poultry division of the Bureau of Animal Industry at the Beltsville, Md., research center of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, received the 1943 Borden Award in poultry science. The award, a gold medal and \$1,000, was presented at a dinner of the Poultry Science Ass'n during a convention of the Northeast Poultry Producers Council.

Egg Grade Labeling Requirements Removed

In line with the provisions of the Taft Amendment to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, the Office of Price Administration announced Aug. 14 that sellers, other than retailers, were no longer required to show the grades on the egg containers. Instead, sellers are required to give the purchaser a statement setting forth the grades and sizes, or weights, of the eggs sold. The grading standards originally required by MPR 333, however, will continue to be the basis for pricing. The statement also must contain the name and address of both seller and buyer, the date of delivery or acceptance, and the prices. This action was taken thru Amendment 12 to MPR 333.

Heavy Hatchery Production

Hatchery production of baby chicks in July totaled 44.8 million chicks, 52 per cent larger than July 1942, and 51 per cent larger than the previous record for July reached in 1941. In the first 7 months of 1943 the commercial hatch of baby chicks was larger than the record of a year earlier by 226 million head or 21 per cent. By regions, the increases over a year earlier in number of chicks hatched during the first 7 months of 1943 were as follows: New England, 15.4 million; Middle Atlantic, 25.1 million; East North Central, 48.6 million; West North Central, 58.9 million; South Atlantic, 33.5 million; South Central, 25.8 million; Mountain, 3.0 million; and Pacific, 15.6 million. The number of eggs set during July was 39 per cent larger than the number set in July last year.—U.S.D.A.

Utilization of Feed by Chickens

FOR GROWTH.—The growing chicken uses its feed less efficiently for growth as its live weight increases, because the maintenance requirement becomes larger as the chicken becomes heavier. Very young chickens may gain as much as four-tenths of a pound in live weight for each pound of feed they consume; but when chickens are almost fully grown they may require five or more times as much feed to make the same gain.

The change in efficiency of feed utilization with increase in live weight is shown by the fact that the second 5 pounds of feed consumed by a chicken of one of the heavier breeds produce only 80 to 85 per cent as much gain as do the first 5 pounds. The third five pounds produce only 80 to 85 per cent as much gain as do the second five pounds, and so on for each successive 5 pounds of feed. In the lighter breeds the efficiency of feed utilization decreases somewhat more rapidly than it does in the heavier breeds. In general, male chickens use their feed more efficiently for growth than do the females.

FOR EGG PRODUCTION.—Usually a pullet begins to lay before her growth is completed. This means that some of the feed consumed by a pullet during her first 4 or 4½ months of egg production is used for growth and that the remainder is used for maintenance and for producing eggs. In the yearling hen the feed is used chiefly for the last two purposes, but some is used for regaining the weight lost during the molt, which usually occurs during the last few months of the pullet year.

On an average, nearly 1½ ounces of water and 1½ ounces of feed, in addition to that required to take care of the growth and maintenance requirements, are required for the production of an egg. Since the maintenance requirement of a chicken depends chiefly on its live weight, it follows that of two birds of the same live weight the one that lays the more eggs will require the more feed. Because chickens of the lighter breeds require less feed for maintenance than those of the heavier breeds, the former are more efficient in their utilization of feed for egg production, if both lay at the same rate.

FOR FATTENING.—Often chickens are fed special diets for a short time before they are to be killed and marketed. This special feeding is sometimes referred to as "fattening" but "finishing" is a more correct term. Chickens do not fatten readily while they are still growing rapidly; however, after they are fully grown, or nearly grown, they may be fattened—in the true sense of the word—if they are in good health and are fed properly.

The fattening of chickens ordinarily is not an economical process, because a rather large quantity of feed is required to produce a pound of fat. On the other hand, the finishing of chickens for market is often profitable, because the quality and market value of the carcass are usually improved and fairly large gains in live weight may be made, even though no appreciable fattening takes place. In the younger birds the gain in live weight is due almost entirely to growth, but in the older birds it is due in part to the deposition of fat.

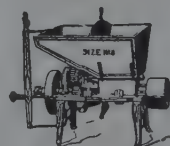
During the finishing process broilers that have an initial live weight of 1½ to 2 pounds re-

quire only 3¼ to 4¼ pounds of feed for each pound of gain, if they are of one of the heavy breeds; but if they are one of the light breeds, they may require 4½ to 5½ pounds of feed. During the finishing or fattening process, roasters that weigh 4 to 5 pounds at the beginning require 4½ to 7 pounds of feed for each pound gain, and capons and fowls, which are generally heavier than roasters, require 8 to 12 pounds of feed per pound of gain. In the case of the last three classes of market chickens, the finishing process would not be economical, because of the relatively large quantities of feed required, if it were not for the fact that there is usually an improvement in the market quality of the final product which results in an increase in the price received per pound.—U. S. D. A. Bull. 1841.

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Meeting Wartime Poultry Feeding Problems

By D. C. KENNARD, Ohio Exp. Station

Principal wartime poultry feeding problem aside from the general shortage of protein concentrates is the scarcity of the substitutes for green pasturage or green feed generally provided by animal and fish products and high-quality dehydrated alfalfa meal. The solution to the latter problem involves two requirements—conservation of scarce feeds and substitution for those not available.

Conservation of the critical feed products means using them only when and where essential. Best way to conserve is to raise chicks, growing pullets, and roasters on good pasturage, where the animal feed products and dehydrated alfalfa meal can be largely dispensed with. Many poultrymen will find it to their advantage to transfer their layers to temporary quarters (shelters with a roof made of poles, brush, straw, or roofing paper and two sides) where good pasturage can be provided and thus eliminate the use of the animal feed products and alfalfa meal in the feed for layers from May to November. With good pasturage, it is not necessary to use a mash supplement or other poultry feed which contains the special proteins, minerals, and vitamins required for chickens confined indoors. To do so would involve needless expense and use of critical feed-stuffs urgently needed for winter feeding, for chickens which must be kept indoors, and for chickens where pasturage or green feed is not available. Consequently, a mash supplement or other feed for chickens on good pasturage should be a simple, less expensive feed mixture designed for that particular purpose, such as follows:

Ration for growing pullets or layers having access to good pasturage

Ingredients	Parts
Whole oats	20
Coarsely ground corn	40
Wheat bran or coarsely ground wheat	12
Meat scraps 50 per cent protein	10
Soybean oil meal	15
Chick-size oyster shells or high-calcium limestone grit	2
Medium-size granite or quartz grit*	2
Salt	1

*The grit can be omitted where range soil contains a generous amount of fine gravel.

Whole corn and/or whole wheat to be kept before the birds at all times.

Good pasturage or succulent green feed to be available at all times.

Oyster shells or high-calcium limestone grit to be kept before the layers.

This ration can be used as a chick starter when the chicks are on pasturage after the first 2 or 3 weeks by omitting the whole oats and increasing the ground corn to 60. During the past 3 years, it has been used successfully by the Experiment Station at Wooster for starting 5,000 chicks on range and for the growth of 2,000 pullets each year. This ration was satisfactory also for layers on good pasturage.

SUBSTITUTION for animal feed products can be accomplished by securing the proteins, minerals, and vitamins generally provided by animal feed products from other sources. As some of the substitution products, such as distillers' by-products and special vitamin and mineral products, are not readily available for use by the poultryman or the local feed merchant, the substitutes are often incorporated into ready-made mash supplements containing 26 to 32 per cent protein and proportionate amounts of the special minerals and vitamins to take the place of the animal feed products to be substituted.

MASH SUPPLEMENTS are essentially a feed manufacturer's product because of the exacting proportions and necessity for standardized quality and potency of the ingredients. Being concentrates of essential nutrients not generally produced in merchantable form on the farm and not readily available in many sections of the country, the mash supplements lend themselves well to commercial preparation on

a large scale and shipment at a minimum cost of transportation to all sections of the country where whole grain and bran and middlings are either produced locally or are readily available.

The use of mash supplements involves manufacturing and transporting only 25 to 40 per cent of the total feed requirements for poultry in areas where whole grain, bran, and middlings are produced locally. Where the poultry feed consuming area is a considerable distance from the feed producing areas, the whole grain and the mash supplements can be handled separately. Whole grain can be stored to meet the requirements for a considerable period of time, whereas the more perishable mash supplements, which require a rapid turnover to avoid undue deterioration of the more unstable vitamins, can be manufactured and transported more in accordance with current demands.

As the difficulty of securing certain feed ingredients, such as milk products, high-quality dehydrated alfalfa meal, meat scraps, tankage, fish meal, bone meal, soybean oil meal, and numerous manufactured poultry feeds, has made it necessary for many poultrymen to use ready-prepared mash supplements to provide the protein, mineral, and vitamin ingredients necessary to supplement the corn, wheat, and oats which farmers and poultrymen either have or can readily procure, the question has arisen, what are some of the best ways to use mash supplements for poultry? The two principal uses of mash supplements for poultry feeding are: the free-choice feeding of whole grain and the mash supplement and the mixing of the mash supplement with coarsely ground corn and/or wheat and whole oats to prepare various mixtures of lower protein content for special purposes.

FREE CHOICE.—The free-choice feeding of whole corn, oats, and wheat and a mash supplement containing 24, 26, 28, 30, or 32 per cent protein is one method of utilizing the mash supplements.

In feeding layers, it is generally considered advisable to limit the amount of whole wheat fed to that of the total whole corn and oats consumed.

The free-choice method of feeding can be used for growing chickens or turkeys after the first 6 to 7 weeks and for layers. Principal advantage of this type of ration and method of feeding is that there is no grinding or mixing of feed. A disadvantage sometimes experienced with the free-choice feeding of whole grain to layers is that it may increase the liability of feather picking and cannibalism.

WHOLE OATS—MASH MIXTURES.—Chickens and turkeys prefer whole oats to ground oats. A whole oats-mash mixture is more palatable than a mash which contains ground oats, and there is the saving of the cost of grinding. Of greater importance, however, is the economy of feeding a whole oats-mash mixture versus the free-choice feeding of whole oats. Whole oats often contain varying proportions of light oats and empty hulls. In the free-choice feeding of whole oats, chickens or turkeys will cast aside the light oats and empty hulls, which generally become wastage. This wastage is avoided by feeding a whole oats-mash mixture in which the light oats and empty hulls are readily eaten along with the balance of the feed. Since light oats and empty hulls possess valuable nutritive properties for poultry feeding, it is important that this wastage be avoided.

The value of the poultry ration, as a whole, when based upon the use of a mash supplement, depends primarily upon the quality, amount, and proper balance of the essential proteins, minerals, and vitamins provided by the mash supplement. Any mash supplement which fails to meet these vital requirements may result in failure of the poultry feeding program, regardless of the type of ration and method of feeding employed.

As a substitute for corn grits some Southwestern mills are making barley grits for brewers.

Poultry Conservation

Feed manufacturers will have a hand in laying plans for a nation-wide advertising and publicity campaign to put across Poultry Conservation for Victory at a special meeting to be held in Chicago on Sept. 10.

At the invitation of the National Poultry Advisory Council, advertising managers and publicity directors of all leading feed manufacturers, poultry packers, hatcheries, equipment companies and remedy manufacturers, as well as representatives of the farm, poultry and trade press, will meet to pool their ideas for publicizing the program and impressing farmers with the patriotic and economic necessity for saving every chicken and every turkey possible.

The morning session will open promptly at 10 o'clock in the Morrison Hotel. At that time Lloyd Larson, Council publicity committeeman, will discuss various ways advertisers can tie in the conservation idea with their display advertising, radio programs and service literature.

Slated for discussion in the morning are plans for distributing a Poultry Conservation for Victory poster. The official poster will be chosen from those submitted in an industry-

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wide contest which will close Sept. 30. Contest details may be obtained from Miss Mary Clarke, Institute of American Poultry Industries, 110 N. Franklin St., Chicago.

Commenting on the need for a well-organized campaign to promote poultry conservation, Dr. Cliff D. Carpenter, Council secretary, points out that farmers can't hope to meet the record-breaking goals set for 1943 by increasing inventories alone.

"If they are to produce more eggs and poultry meat with less labor, less equipment and less feed," he says, "they must follow conservation practices. It's our job to see that they do."

Vitamins in Poultry Feeding

By PROFESSOR HORACE J. DAVIS, Louisiana State University.

The word vitamin was coined in 1912 by Casimer Funk, a Polish scientist. Funk suggested that the term vitamin be used in referring to a group of nutritive essentials which seem to protect animals from certain diseases. This term has been universally accepted and the list of vitamins has increased rather constantly. In recent years they have been given more attention than any other food nutrient.

A survey of the literature shows that more than 50 vitamin factors have been suggested. Obviously this number is greater than the known factors at the present time. In some cases different laboratories have worked simultaneously on the same vitamin, but in their reports they have referred to it by different names. In other instances claims have been made for the discovery of new vitamin factors which additional research failed to confirm.

At the present time at least seven dietary factors are designated as vitamins which are rather definitely characterized chemically and physiologically, and which are known to be required by chickens. These may be listed as follows: (1) vitamin A; (2) vitamin B₁, or thiamin; (3) riboflavin, or vitamin G; (4) pantothenic acid, or the chick anti-dermatitis factor; (5) vitamin D; (6) vitamin E, or Alphatocopherol; and (7) vitamin K. The above vitamin factors may be divided into two groups, according to their practical importance. Group I would contain those vitamins that are of importance in the feeding of poultry under practical conditions, and Group II would include those that are of importance only when poultry is kept or fed under unnatural conditions. Vitamins A, D, and riboflavin should be included in the first group, and the other four factors should be included in the second group.

VITAMIN A was one of the first to be discovered and is still looked upon by many nutritionists as being first in importance. Some typical effects of vitamin A deficiency in chickens include stunted growth and high mortality in growing chickens, and poor egg production and low hatchability in the case of laying hens. There are several manifestations of vitamin A deficiency, other than those mentioned above, which can be detected only by a pathologist or someone well informed as to the normal and abnormal appearance of certain tissues and organs.

Even tho there are several outward manifestations of vitamin A deficiency, most of these symptoms can be traced back to two or possibly three primary causes. Perhaps the one most important function of vitamin A is that it helps regulate physiological processes in the epithelial tissue. Epithelial tissue includes the outer covering of the body, the linings of the digestive tract, the body cavity, the nasal passage, etc. Much has been said and written during the past few years about the use of vitamin A as a means of preventing common colds. Work by Gittings at Louisiana State University in 1937 indicated that the feeding of additional vitamin A to chickens receiving a practical ration was beneficial in preventing late summer colds and in curing summer colds where the treatment was begun in an early stage of the disease. The fact that chickens or other animals that are receiving a ration deficient in vitamin

A are more susceptible to colds than animals receiving an adequate quantity of vitamin A is due to the condition of the epithelial tissue, especially in the nasal passage. In vitamin A deficient animals the epithelial tissue loses its firmness and this makes it easier for organisms such as those that cause colds to enter the body proper. Vitamin A is sometimes referred to as the health vitamin or as the anti-infective vitamin. Such statements are based upon the fact that vitamin A does influence the epithelial tissue, and in this way influences the animal's resistance to certain diseases.

Experimental studies have shown quite clearly that mature birds have a higher requirement for vitamin A than young stock and that breeders require more vitamin A than laying hens. It has also been shown that there is a definite relationship between the vitamin A content of the ration fed to the hens and the vitamin A content of the egg yolks they produce.

VITAMIN D is frequently referred to as the anti-rachitic factor. Its function in the animal's body is to help regulate mineral metabolism. If there is a deficiency of vitamin D in the ration of chicks, the bones will become soft, the joints enlarged, and the leg bones usually become bowed. A deficiency of vitamin D in the ration of laying hens immediately leads to the production of eggs that hatch poorly and have soft shells. If the hens continue to receive a vitamin D deficient ration they will go out of production. The quantitative requirement of chickens for vitamin D follows the same trend as shown above for vitamin A; that is, laying hens have a higher requirement than growing stock, and breeders have a higher requirement than laying hens. The reason that mature birds (layers and breeders) require more vitamin D than growing stock is because they are metabolizing more calcium while the egg shells are being formed.

Vitamin D is much more stable in mixed feeds than vitamin A. In fact, mixed feeds may be held in storage for four or five months without a serious loss in vitamin D activity. Vitamin D is not as widely distributed in natural foods as many of the other vitamins. Common feeding ingredients such as are used in poultry rations, contain a very small amount of this important vitamin. The richest, and in past years, the most common sources of vitamin D for poultry rations were fish oils.

Various synthetic products are being produced and marketed in a dry form. In purchasing vitamin D supplements either in a dry form or as an oil, the buyer should check to see

that the product has been tested with chickens and carries a guaranteed vitamin D potency expressed in A. O. A. C. units. This precaution is necessary because there are many different forms of vitamin D which are not utilized with equal efficiency by chickens.

Under average brooding conditions chicks frequently do not get enough sunshine to adequately meet their vitamin D requirements. In the winter months, even when chickens are ranging outdoors, it is possible that they will not get enough vitamin D to meet their requirements. In general, it is a good practice to add some vitamin D to all the poultry rations during the winter months and to the chick rations throughout the year if the chicks are being brooded indoors.

Fewer Turkeys This Year

About the same number of turkeys will be raised this year as last—33,069,000 birds or 3 per cent less than the record crop of 1940 but 22 per cent above the 5-year (1935-39) average, according to preliminary estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Producers intentions last February indicated a 11 per cent increase in the turkey crop this year, however various factors have made it impossible to achieve this increase. Shortage of animal protein has resulted in low fertility and poor hatchability of eggs, floods in the mid-west, cold wet weather in south and a late spring in the northern tier of states delayed the egg laying and hatching season and caused considerable death loss from disease, exposure and drowning. Predatory animals are numerous and have caused a much larger loss than usual of breeders and poults. Feed shortages are developing in some areas.

More turkey eggs were set than in 1942 but because of low fertility and poor hatchability of the eggs, hatcheries were unable to produce enough poults to fill their orders. Competition for hatching eggs was very keen everywhere and hatcheries near the source of supply got more than their usual share of hatching eggs.

The largest decrease in the number of turkeys raised this year is 9 per cent less in the West North Central States, which will be the smallest crop since 1938, 16 per cent below the record crop of 1940 and 18 per cent below what they intended to produce on February 1. Unfavorable cold wet weather in May and June caused rather heavy death losses and retarded the growth of poults.



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Unfair Disparagement of Competitors

Dawe's Products Co., Inc., trading as Dawe's Vitamink Co., Chicago, with branch offices at Denver and Portland, Ore., is charged by the Federal Trade Commission with having falsely stated in its advertising that it is the practice of its competitors to include only two or three vitamins in their products.

The Federal Trade Commission declares that the products of many of the respondent's competitors contain all the vitamins necessary to provide a satisfactory and balanced feed supplement for livestock and poultry.

The Dawe's Products Co. is given 20 days to file answer to the complaint.

Washington Conference with Feed Men

Washington, D. C.—The W.F.A. invited the feed industry to a meeting Aug. 30 and 31 to discuss equitable distribution of available supplies of feed.

The large gathering presented a variety of ideas. Altho the consensus was that rationing of protein feeds to consumers was inadvisable, yet control of distribution to manufacturers found support.

As results of the conference it is expected that the W.F.A. will soon issue order for

1—Continuation thru 1944 of the ban on the use of whole or ground cottonseed or soybeans for fertilizer;

2—Limiting inventories of crushers of all oilseeds to 15 days supply, users to that same limit, and feeders to 30 days' needs, as last year.

3—Applying the 60-day forward contract restriction to all oilseed crushing contracts now issued—peanuts, cottonseed and linseed—in addition to soybeans.

The set-aside provisions are also to be extended to all crusher contracts and may require the reservation of up to 10 per cent of monthly meal production as a stockpile against emergencies. This reserve would be allocated to needy feeders by state committees composed of government officials, agricultural extension colleges and feed industry representatives.

All these changes will be contained in three W.F.A. orders, revised order No. 9, another extending the ban on use for fertilizer and it is possible the set-aside provisions may be invoked for September and October, last crushing months of the current season.

All orders to be issued would cut across contracts and prior commitments of whatever nature.

Feeders Should Have a Voice in Price Policies

J. A. McConnell, chairman of the Feed Industry Council, speaking at a meeting of the Poultry Industry Exposition and Convention of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, at the Hotel New Yorker, New York, Aug. 25, 26, 27, said:

Vital policies which affect the welfare of the nation, and which cannot be regarded as a military secret, must be brought out from the secrecy which prevails on nearly every government food policy.

The whole food situation, and food policies, must be given sufficient airing so that the power of public opinion may have something to do with the determining of a workable policy.

It is high time to give the men who run farms all of the facts as to future government food policies, so they can start intelligent planning for next year's production. The most encouraging thing out of Washington in a long time is the recent statement, by WFA Administrator Marvin Jones, that next year the government is going to count on cooperation rather than regimentation to get food production. The thing I hope government planners will not forget is that you can't get effective co-operation unless

you provide intelligent information as to the food that is needed and what is available for producing it.

So far we farm people have had no voice in determining price policies, Mr. McConnell said. We could only try to modify them after the policy was announced. Such modifications are very difficult to effect, even when the original programs have proved themselves very wrong, as is the case with the corn price ceilings.

Commercial Feed Supplies

In a special report just issued by the War Food Administration the supply of commercial feeds for domestic use is shown to have increased 21 per cent during the 9 months prior to July 1, compared with the like period of 1941-42.

As a result of record crushings of soybeans, the supply of soybean meal increased to 2,478,800 tons for the first nine months of the current season, a gain of over 1,000,000 tons, compared with the corresponding period last season, and was nearly four times as much as the 10-year average for a full year.

Supplies of cottonseed cake and meal increased to 1,730,200 tons for the period October, 1942, thru June, 1943, a gain of 14%.

Linseed oil meal, supply decreased for the first nine months over the like period a year earlier, it was more than double the 10-year annual average for 1931-40, due principally to negligible exports.

Peanut cake and meal increased 72% to a total of 84,400 tons, 60% more than the 10-year average.

Distillers' dried grains gained nearly 10% the first three quarters of this year over the preceding year, and is about 45% over the 10-year annual average for 1931-40.

The supply of brewers' dried grains increased 60% for the first nine months of the current season, and was about equal to the total for the 1941-42 season.

Millfeed supplies increased over 500,000 tons, or 15%, compared with the like months last year. At the present rate of milling, the season's supply of millfeeds will be at least 10% above the 10-year (1931-40) average.

Feedstuffs Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of millfeeds at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1942, in tons were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	3,615	3,402	.....	.....
Chicago	13,373	19,553	61,958	46,945
Kansas City	4,980	9,300	33,300	19,275
Milwaukee	240	210	17,790	13,220
Minneapolis .....	.....	.....	79,230	.....
Peoria	11,680	12,800	15,780	17,440
Wichita .....	.....	.....	7,487	6,425

Cottonseed Meal Ceiling Amended

Effective Sept. 6 the O.P.A. has amended M.P.R. 444, on cottonseed oil meal.

1. Sec. 3 is amended by deleting the definition of "North-South dividing line".

2. Sec. 4 (g) is amended to read as follows:

(g) The foregoing maximum prices shall be increased for a sale and delivery of any cottonseed oil meal, cake, sized cake or pellets by a processor at any point other than the plant where produced by transportation charges from said production plant to such point by a usual route and method of transportation.

3. Sec. 4a is added to read as follows:

Sec. 4a. Contracts entered into on and between July 31, 1943, and September 6, 1943. Notwithstanding any other provision of this regulation, contracts entered into on and between July 31, 1943, and Sept. 6, 1943, for the sale of cottonseed oil meal, cake, sized cake or pellets, and which comply with the provisions of the maximum price regulation on cottonseed oil meal, cake, sized cake and pellets in effect on and between said dates, may be performed in accordance with such provisions.

New Feed Trade Marks

GENERAL MILLS, INC., Minneapolis, Minn. The word SURE for Feeds, No. 454,927.

HILL & MOORE, Downers Grove, Ill. The word "Ask" for prepared dog food, No. 458,240.

MILLER CEREAL MILLS, Omaha, Neb. The word Bar-B-Kubes for dog food, No. 457,766.

ALLIED MILLS, INC., Chicago, Ill. The words OCEAN-SIDE for poultry feeds, No. 458,829.

ATLANTIC SUPPLY CO., Baltimore, Md. The word Ferm-E-Sol for feeds for livestock, No. 457,734.

ADA MILLING CO., Ada, Okla. The words WHITE FACE for stock and cattle feed, No. 459,775.

GENERAL MILLS, INC., Minneapolis, Minn., has filed trade mark No. 456,886, "Builder," for stock feed.

VICTOR C. DEWEIN, Forsyth, Ill. The word VIX for feeds for cattle, hogs, chickens and turkeys, No. 456,684.

WM. MONTGOMERY CO., Philadelphia, Pa., has filed trade mark No. 457,278, "Little Butch," for canned dog food.

HAPPY MILLS, Memphis, Tenn., has filed trade mark No. 456,287, "Happy," for feed for livestock, poultry, rabbits, dogs, and pigeons.

TOLEDO SOYBEAN PRODUCTS CO., Toledo, O. The words SUPER-DUO for soybean oil meal for use in animal feeds, No. 458,022.

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Feed Registration Eased for the Duration

Dr. P. B. Curtis, head of the Indiana Feed Control, has announced that for the duration of the wartime feed emergency his office will accept mixed feed registrations which bear a declaration of alternative ingredients.

The alternative ingredients must have the same feeding value, and be printed on the state tag within parentheses. It is not necessary to re-register or use new tags.

Guaranties Considered by California Feed Men

A meeting of representative feed manufacturers in Southern California, called by H. W. Amelung, pres. of California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, was held recently in the State Bldg., Los Angeles. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss frankly recent label and protein violations on mixed feeds. In attendance were approximately 60 feed manufacturers and enforcing officials of the State Dept. of Agriculture, including Director W. J. Cecil, V. O. Wolcott, Chief, Bureau of Field Crops, E. W. Yeager, in charge of feedstuffs enforcement in Southern California, and H. R. Bicknell, supervising feed chemist, Sacramento.

After considerable discussion covering all phases of the many problems faced by the feed manufacturers during this emergency, it was unanimously agreed at the close of the meeting that the analytical statement on the feed tag or label should be substantially correct. It was also agreed that the feed manufacturer has a definite responsibility to his customer, regardless of chaotic conditions, and that it was his duty to see to it that his label statements truly represent the quality of feed being sold.

The chief point under discussion centered around protein deficiencies which have been occurring for a considerable period and have reached serious proportions. Inability to obtain labels and tags from tag companies in a reasonable period was advanced by some manufacturers as an explanation for their numerous violations.

It was further agreed that beginning immediately protein guaranties would be corrected on present stocks of tags, to conform to the actual protein content of their present product. The other required analysis guaranties—fat, fiber, and ash—were discussed and it was the opinion of all that these factors present no great problem at this time. However, these guaranties must be kept in line and reasonable conformity expected. Necessary substitution was admitted to be a serious problem in the face of present shortages of all feeding stuffs.

It was the consensus of those in attendance that little or nothing could be gained by insisting on a label change where a product of comparable feeding value was substituted. It was, however, the unanimous feeling of all manufacturers that substitution of materials of inferior quality and questionable value, as for example, ground light suctions of all types for ground grains or wheat milled feeds, is a deliberate misrepresentation and should result in immediate prosecution. Enforcing officials explained that when light suctions, such as, flaxseed bolls, oat hulls, barley hulls, cottonseed hulls, or similar low-grade materials, are used in a mixed feed, the fact must be stated on the label with actual percentage used.

The results, then, of the meeting may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. The protein content of feed must conform to minimum protein guaranty.
2. Other analysis guaranties must be reasonably close to actual contents.
3. Necessary substitutions of materials of equal feeding value will not be considered serious.
4. The use of materials of little or no feed-

ing value must be definitely stated on the label, showing percentage used.

Chief Wolcott says that State Department officials concur in the foregoing and shall direct enforcement along these lines, and expect full and complete co-operation immediately from all feed manufacturers and mixers in California.

Reduction in Fat Content of Georgia Feeds

R. M. Field, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, has been informed by Chief Food Inspector A. D. Harris of Georgia, that:

"We do not think it advisable to change our regulations or standards. However, where it is necessary, on account of the scarcity of corn and fat-producing ingredients, we are, in such instances, allowing for a period of ninety days or until such ingredients can be had, a reduction in the fat content, and this will be your authority to reduce your fat content for a period of ninety days to 3.00%."

A Rabbit Ration

A rabbit ration in pellet form consisting of ground whole wheat, western alfalfa leaf meal, soybean meal and calcium carbonate is distributed by the Arcady Farms Milling Co.

The average analysis of this feed, in percentages is: Protein, 20.30; fat, 4.37; fiber, 12.60; carbohydrates, 58.70; moisture, 8.67; nitrogen-free extract, 46.10, and ash, 7.96.

The minerals contained are principally silica, 11.1%; calcium, 1.04; potassium and phosphorus, each 58; magnesium, 0.32; sulphur, 0.21; chlorine, 0.16, and sodium, 0.06, with traces of iron 36 milligrams per 100 grams; manganese, 5.5; zinc, 2.6, and copper, 0.25 mg.

The vitamin content includes Vitamin A, Carotene (Calculated), Vitamin B₁ (Thiamine), Vitamin B₂ (Riboflavin), Vitamin B₆ (Pyridoxine), Pantothenic Acid, Choline equivalent, Vitamin D, Vitamin E (Alpha-tocopherol), Niacin (Nicotinic Acid), Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid).

Feed Value of Brewers' Grains

The fodder value of brewers' dry spent grains for swine and sheep was determined by conducting controlled feeding tests in which one group of animals was fed a basal ration composed of 90% barley meal and 10% animal meal. A second group was fed a diet consisting of 70% of the basal ration plus 30% of the dry spent grains.

By analyzing the rations and the excrement of the animals for dry substance, organic matter, protein, fat, crude fiber, ash and N-free extractives the coefficient of digestibility of percentage digested for each of these components were calculated. By difference between values obtained for first and second groups of animals the digestibility of the dry spent grains was determined.

By applying the following formula the sum of the percentages of the organic components digested was converted into an equivalent percentage of digested starch: % digested starch—(% digested protein \times 0.94 + % digested fat \times 2.12 + % digested crude fiber \times 1.00 + % digested nitrogen free extractives \times 1.00) 84. For swine and sheep 41.81% and 39.30% equivalent starch, and 17.91% and 17.91% protein of the brewers' dry spent grain were digested respectively.

The undigested portions amounted to 53.95% for the swine and 54.32% for the sheep. Dry spent grains are a good source of digestible proteins for the animals tested. Swine and sheep digest the spent grains equally well. The fodder value of the dry spent grains depends on the origin and treatment of the malt.—*Schweis. Brau. Rundschau.*

Deficiency Symptoms on Peanut Ration

In a preliminary trial of 140 days' duration at the Florida Experiment Station four lots of four pigs approximating 60 lb. each were fed on peanuts with and without supplements of calcium carbonate and codliver oil available in one-half of the lots. The utilization of peanuts for gains and the poor growth resulting indicated that they were not satisfactory, but the addition of 2 gm. of salt per head daily to half of the pigs restored appetites and thrifty appearance quickly. Satisfactory gains of nearly 1 lb. per head per day were made during the final 48-day period.

The breaking strength and specific gravity of the femurs and humeri were slightly decreased by supplementing the ration with calcium carbonate, but the combination of calcium carbonate and cod-liver oil proved most efficient. The breaking strength of the bone was improved by the inclusion of salt in the ration.

The calcium and phosphorus composition of the fat-free bones were not appreciably affected by the different rations fed altho total ash was increased by the mineral supplements. The results were compared with those of check pigs on pasture. Further experiments with groups of two pigs individually fed similar rations showed that the 2 gm. of salt daily with or without cod-liver oil seemed necessary to provide stimulus for growth needed during the first 14 weeks of the feeding period. Gains of practically 1 lb. per head daily were produced with supplements of salt and calcium carbonate to the peanut ration.

Chemical composition and breaking strength of the bones indicated that the rations influenced the total ash and thereby the total calcium, phosphorus, and carbon dioxide in the dried fat-free bone, but did not affect the amount and rate of calcium and phosphorus found.

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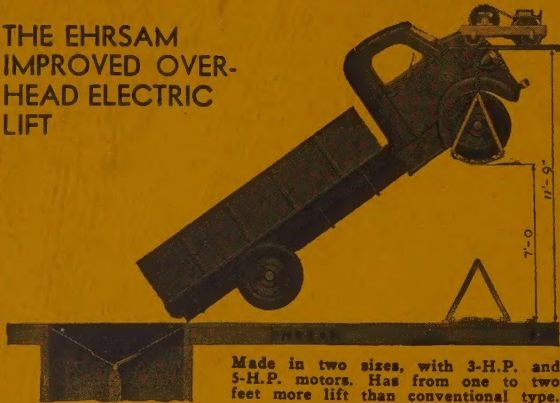
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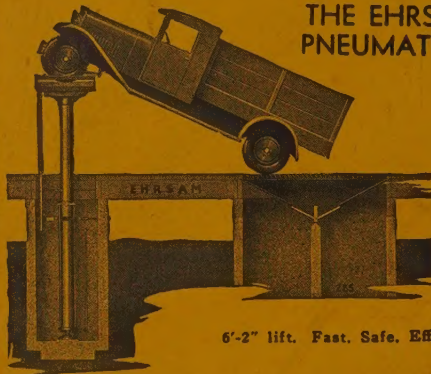
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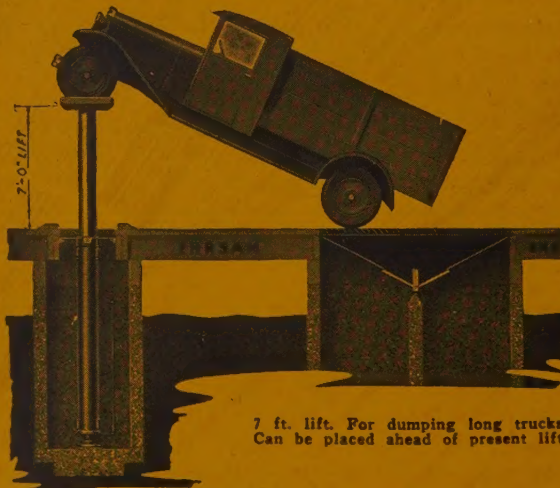
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